

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

# **PUERTO RICO STATUS PLEBISCITE GENERATES INTERNATIONAL INTEREST**

**HON. JAIME B. FUSTER**

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, in recent days my colleagues have heard me speak of the many dimensions of the political status debate in and about Puerto Rico—dimensions that have been explored in the last month alone in such national publications as the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Wall Street Journal, and Time magazine. But there is also an international dimension to this issue, legislation about which is pending in the Congress that would set up a political status plebiscite in Puerto Rico next year between the choices of statehood, independence, or an enhancement of the existing commonwealth status.

This international interest in and growing awareness of the plebiscite has been promoted in part by supporters of the independence option for Puerto Rico. To that end, Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD today two interesting articles from newspapers in Puerto Rico about the proindependence aspect of the status debate, and I commend them to the attention of my distinguished colleagues.

[From El Mundo, Apr. 17, 1990]

## **THE DAYS OF COLONIALISM IN PUERTO RICO ARE COUNTED**

MEXICO.—Rubén Berrios, president of the Puerto Rico Independence Party (PIP), said in Cuba that "The days of colonialism in Puerto Rico are counted," according to the Cuban press agency "Prensa Latina."

"The days of colonialism in Puerto Rico are counted. We are facing the 21st century and there are virtually no colonies left. Only six million people live under colonial regimes, of them, three and a half live in Puerto Rico," Berrios told the Cuban media during his visit to Havana.

According to Berrios, "The United States is faced with the problem of colonialism in Puerto Rico and the current process in the United States Congress towards a plebiscite in the Caribbean island is symptomatic of the degree of colonial deterioration that weighs heavily on Washington."

Berrios added that "spokespersons and ideologues of U.S. conservatism have stated that statehood is not a viable economic or political alternative for the United States."

"And since colonialism in the world is bankrupt, Washington will have to confront the fact that the only way out for the Puerto Rican problem, short term or long term, is independence," Berrios stated.

Berrios and PIP Vice President [Puerto Rico Senator] Fernando Martín (PIP at-large), travelled to Havana during the week-

end as part of a tour to create "a common Latin American front for the independence of Puerto Rico."

In Havana, Berrios met with President Fidel Castro and, prior to that meeting, had met with eight other Latin American presidents.

During his meeting with Castro, Berrios said the Cuban President "ratified the support of the government in Havana for the cause of Puerto Rican independence."

[From El Nuevo Día, Apr. 17, 1990]

## **PUERTO RICAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY MAKES APPEAL TO LATIN AMERICA**

HAVANA, CUBA.—During a visit to Cuba this past weekend, Puerto Rico Independence Party (PIP) President Rubén Berrios stressed the need for Latin America's support for Puerto Rico's independence.

The PIP leader travelled to Havana with Senator Fernando Martín, the PIP's Vice President. The PIP is one of the three parties participating in the process towards a plebiscite in Puerto Rico. Berrios and Martín are on a tour of several countries in the region with the purpose of seeking support for the creation of a "common Latin American front for the independence of Puerto Rico." During his Latin American excursion, Berrios has visited Jamaica, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia and Cuba, and has met with nine presidents.

In his meeting with the Cuban president, Fidel Castro, both politicians examined possible endeavors towards Puerto Rican independence, according to a report which appeared today in Cuba's official newspaper, "Granma."

During their meeting, Berrios said he was convinced that the contradictions of the U.S. presence in Puerto Rico, exposed during the plebiscite process, have served as evidence of the failure of the colonial system as well as of the "annexionist" (or pro-statehood) movement, according to the source. In his statements to the local media, Berrios indicated that Fidel Castro had ratified the support of his government to Puerto Rican independence. Rubén Berrios stressed that, in Puerto Rico, "the days of colonialism are counted."

"We are facing the 21st century," he added "and there are virtually no colonies left. Only six million people live under colonial regimes, of them, three and a half live in Puerto Rico." According to Berrios, the U.S. government is faced with the problem and the current process in the U.S. Congress towards a plebiscite in the Caribbean island is symptomatic of the degree of colonial deterioration that weighs heavily on Washington. He also explained that the option for the referendum, scheduled for next year if Congress approves legislation to that effect, would be statehood, Commonwealth and independence.

# **TRADE SANCTIONS AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the President must decide by June 3, 1990, whether to grant a waiver of the Jackson-Vanik amendment in order to extend China's most-favored-nation [MFN] status for another 12 months. The Jackson-Vanik amendment does not allow MFN status to be granted to countries who do not allow their citizens to emigrate freely, unless a waiver is granted by the President. Following the Tiananmen Square massacre in 1989, Chinese leaders have further restricted emigration and increased their disregard for basic human rights.

While these actions have been very disappointing and could easily justify a decision to revoke MFN status, a May 3, 1990, editorial from the Journal of Commerce illustrates some interesting points which could support continuation of China's current MFN status. Most notably, MFN status makes textiles, electronics, sneakers, and toys manufactured in China competitive in the United States. These goods are manufactured by semiprivate companies which make up China's entrepreneurial sector which has developed as a result of economic reforms. Loss of the Jackson-Vanik waiver would render these firms uncompetitive in the U.S. market. United States support for these entrepreneurs, the Journal suggests, could be best illustrated by granting a waiver of the Jackson-Vanik amendment and extending MFN to the People's Republic of China for an additional 12 months. I submit this editorial to be printed in the RECORD.

## **SELF-DEFEATING SANCTION**

Using trade policy to do a foreign policy job is a tricky business: The United States could end up hurting itself by imposing broad trade sanctions to make a narrow political statement. That's what will happen if President Bush follows the advice of some in Congress who want to punish the hardliners in Beijing by canceling China's most-favored-nation tariff status.

Most-favored-nation status, which grants imports from China the same tariff treatment accorded goods from most other countries, was extended in 1980 under the U.S.-China Trade Agreement. That privilege has enabled China to become America's 10th-largest trading partner. Without it, high tariffs would make many Chinese goods uncompetitive: Customs duties on cotton sweaters, a major Chinese export, would rise from 6% to 60%.

Under the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, a 1974 law aimed at the Soviet Union, most-favored-nation status may not be granted to any country that restricts its citizens' right to emigrate. Each year since 1980, the United States has granted China a waiver of

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the Jackson-Vanik requirement, renewing its tariff preferences with little debate.

Beijing's murderous repression in Tiananmen Square last June and the subsequent crackdown on the emigration of students and dissidents, mean that the Jackson-Vanik waiver is no longer a routine matter. By June 3, President Bush must decide whether to issue a waiver for another 12 months. The president is under pressure to vindicate himself for his mistake in sending two secret missions to Beijing for high-level talks last year while publicly proclaiming a moratorium on official visits. But responding to that pressure by stripping China of its most-favored-nation status would be a mistake.

A reversal in U.S. trade policy, effectively abrogating the 1980 trade agreement, would play into the hands of the Chinese leadership, which has been waging an anti-American campaign since last June. China might well retaliate in kind, interrupting the flow of U.S. exports to China, which totaled \$6 billion in 1989.

The injured parties would include U.S. farmers, who sold \$1 billion worth of wheat to China last year, exporters of mining and construction equipment, which have contracts for hundreds of millions worth of goods over the next two years; and airplane manufacturers, which stand to lose about \$500 million in sales. In every case, China could find alternative sources for these products with little difficulty.

Reverting to old tariff rates would cut U.S. imports of Chinese toys, sneakers, apparel and electronic products by an estimated 50%, according to the U.S.-China Business Council. The biggest losers would not be the state-controlled factories, but semi-private enterprises in the south, many of them joint ventures between Chinese and foreign firms. Tariff hikes thus would harm the very entrepreneurial sector the United States has been trying to support over the past decade and weaken the position of China's liberal economic reformers.

Maintaining trade relations with China is in the United States' long-term foreign policy and economic interests. Seeking to humiliate the Chinese by stripping them of their favored tariff status would be self-defeating. There are less damaging and less expensive ways to send the message that the United States does not support the regime of Premier Li Peng.

#### HONORING THE LATIN AMERICAN CIVIC ORGANIZATION

**HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 1990*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a special privilege for me to rise today to honor the Latin American Civic Organization [LACA], for its outstanding work as the Head Start agency in the north San Fernando Valley. LACA has helped thousands of preschool children of low income families break the cycle of poverty. It is a distinct honor for me to pay tribute to LACA as Head Start's 25th anniversary is celebrated in our community by the Los Angeles Early Childhood Federation of Teachers, American Federation of Teachers Local 1475, AFL/CIO. Local 1475 is the collective-bargaining agent for Head Start agencies in Los Angeles County.

From its inception, the originators of Head Start realized that they would only succeed if the child's entire family as well as the community were involved. In the San Fernando Valley, LACA has instigated comprehensive programs designed to meet the emotional, social, health, nutritional, and psychological needs of the preschoolers it serves.

In addition to the Federal funding that it receives, Head Start has to generate an amount equal to 25 percent of the financing it receives from Washington. LACA has done sterling work in soliciting volunteer donations and community services contributions. They have also enlisted the direct participation of families in the program, as classroom volunteer aides and members of parent policy groups.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the Latin American Civic Organization—a community agency helping thousands to reach their potential and achieve their dreams.

#### INTRODUCTION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEE UNIFORM EQUITY ACT

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 1990*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to provide a higher uniform allowance for Federal employees who are required to wear uniforms on a daily basis.

Thousands of Federal employees are now required to wear uniforms either for safety reasons or so that they can be easily identifiable to the public that they serve. Nurses in Indian hospitals, firefighters, and security guards at the Department of Defense and technicians in the Bureau of Land Management are only a few examples of those in uniforms today. These employees are required to bear the cost of this requirement, except for a minimal allowance provided by agencies.

The allowance was raised in 1966 and is currently capped at \$125. This amount is clearly inadequate. For example, a security guard in St. Louis at the GS-4 level earns \$14,500 a year. The cost for keeping two uniforms, the minimum necessary for presentability, is more than \$200 over the current allowance.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress has already recognized the inadequacy of this cap in 1976, 1982, and 1983, when it raised the cap to \$400 for Park Service, Forest Service, and Corps of Engineers employees respectively. Last year, the Congress gave the Department of Defense the authority to pay the higher cap for its employees. This has created an inequitable situation which we should quickly move to redress. All employees should be protected and included in this \$400 a year allotment for uniforms. Clearly, the cost of living has greatly increased since 1966, when the current cap was established. It is only fair that a proper uniform allotment be allowed for every hard working, uniformed Federal employee. This legislation would do just that.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in cosponsoring this legislation and in working to secure its speedy passage.

#### DR. JOHN MATOCHIK, JR., HAS EXEMPLIFIED THE SPIRIT OF SCOUTING

**HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 1990*

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, like many of you, my first introduction to community involvement, my real apprenticeship in life, was in Scouting. That's why I've been involved on one level or another of Scouting nearly all my life. But when it comes to contributions to Scouting, I and nearly everyone must bow to Dr. John Matochik, Jr., a veterinarian from Fort Edward in my district. Let me tell you a little more about him.

At a Saturday, June 9 dinner, the Mohican Council, Boy Scouts of America, will present Dr. Matochik with its Distinguished Citizen Award. I could not think of a more appropriate recipient.

Dr. Matochik has been involved in Scouting for more than 20 years. He was president of the Mohican Council from 1974 to 1988. He is now vice president of finance for the council and vice president of Scouts Area 2, Northeast Region. In 1967, he took 26 local scouts across the country to the Philmont Boy Scout Camp in New Mexico, an experience those young scouts have never forgotten. Dr. Matochik has received Scouting's Silver Beaver Award and the Pelican and St. George medals.

His contribution to Scouting would be enough, but there is more to his story.

He has served on the Fort Edward Chamber of Commerce, the regional development board of Glens Falls National Bank, and the Glens Falls Hospital board of governors. He is current president of the Tri-County United Way, a trustee and past president of the Fort Hudson Nursing Home, a Eucharistic minister of St. Joseph's Church, past president of the Washington County State Committee of the American Cancer Society, and past president of the Capital District Veterinary Medical Society.

He is a self-described farm boy, and that's a good background for entrance in the field of veterinary medicine. He graduated from Cornell University's New York State Veterinary College in 1954, and opened his local practice.

He and his late wife, Sarah, had two sons, John and Mike. He is now married to the former Magdalena Cox, who has three sons, Tom, Michael, and Pat. John, Mike, Michael, and Tom all became Eagle Scouts.

Earlier this year, the Adirondack Regional Chambers of Commerce named Dr. Matochik the first recipient of the first ever J. Walter Juckett Community Service Award. And soon it will be the turn of the Mohican Council to single out this true pillar of the community.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I ask you and Members of this House to join me today in saluting Dr. John Matochik, Jr., who exemplifies more than any man I know the spirit and ideals of Scouting.



STUDY ON MANASQUAN RIVER  
BASIN

## HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would authorize the Corps of Engineers to conduct a feasibility study on the Manasquan River Basin in New Jersey, for the purpose of determining potential flood control measures.

In both 1987 and 1989, heavy rains forced the Manasquan River to overflow its banks and caused severe damages in Howell Township, Freehold Township and other New Jersey communities. In June 1989, both Freehold and Howell Townships declared states of emergency in order to clear the streams of debris and sediment. These measures, while helpful in the short term, will not resolve the long-term flood problems.

Mr. Speaker, in March, after meeting with the local officials and representatives of the corps to discuss the possible options for preventing future flooding, it was determined that a study must be conducted to identify the most comprehensive and effective way to prevent future flooding events. Because there is no current Report of the Chief of Engineers on the Manasquan River Basin, the corps has advised me that new congressional authorization is required, either as separate legislation or as part of the Water Resources Development Act of 1990.

Accordingly, I am introducing legislation today to direct the Secretary of the Army to conduct a study of the feasibility of implementing flood control measures on the Manasquan River to alleviate flooding in Freehold, Howell, and other affected townships in New Jersey. In addition, I am requesting that the House Public Works Subcommittee on Water Resources incorporate my legislation into the Water Resources Development Act of 1990, now under review by the subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, both Freehold and Howell Township are committed to conducting such a feasibility study and I would urge my colleagues to support my legislation authorizing the corps participation in this project.

ON BANNING VOLATILE ALKYL  
NITRITES

## HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will ban recreational use of the drug "poppers" once and for all. When alkyl nitrites were restricted under the 1988 Omnibus Drug Act, popper manufacturers switched to using other forms of nitrites that had the same effect, thus effectively circumventing the intent of the legislation. The time has come to close the loophole—to let manufacturers and marketers know that we will no longer tolerate the sale of these products to our children.

For years, poppers have been used as a gateway drug. They are seen by many young people as harmless ways to experiment with drugs. Their easy availability and legal sale makes them safe in the eyes of many unknowing young people. Unfortunately, there is no such thing as a safe or harmless drug. Once the trap is set, pushers can get these kids into harder drugs: crack, heroin, ice.

Research tells us that poppers are far from harmless. Among their damaging side effects are delirium, severe headaches, profound hypertension, dermatitis, and methemoglobinemia, the impairment of the ability of blood cells to carry oxygen to the brain. A number of deaths have resulted from users ingesting these nitrites. Use of nitrites has also been linked to the development of Kaposi's sarcoma, a rare cancer frequently occurring in AIDS victims. Of further concern in the AIDS high-risk groups is the recent linkage of poppers to the inability to fight off infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, among the leading killers of AIDS victims.

As a nation we have already taken the lead to restrict the use of similar nitrites, such as amyl and alkyl nitrites. Congress must now again take the lead to restrict all volatile alkyl nitrites and rid our Nation of the grave threat to health they pose. I urge my colleagues to join me in another battle in the war on drugs by supporting this legislation.

## AWARD WINNERS

## HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to this year's United Teachers Los Angeles North Area Asian-Pacific Scholarship Winners. These outstanding individuals deserve to be recognized for their dedication to the pursuit of academic excellence.

On May 31, 1990, this very elite group of 11 high school students will be honored at the UTLA awards banquet in Los Angeles, CA. They have all demonstrated that worthwhile achievement requires hard work and dedication. Their accomplishments represent excellence in education which can only be attained through continued commitment to their studies. It is assuring and inspiring to know that these outstanding students are role models for other students by their fine academic examples.

The first place winner: Chanh Vuong, Franklin High School; second place winner: Kathy Ng, Eagle Rock High School; third place winner: Anna Lisa Bion; along with the eight honorable mentions: Mona K. Wong, Eagle Rock High School; Taeyon Kim, Marshall High School; Alice Jade Alburo, Marshall High School; Chuen-Yen Lau, Marshall High School; Francis Kim, Central High School; Ba Van Hoang, Lincoln High School; Sau Pik Lau, Marshall High School; and Lawrence Kim, Central High School are to be congratulated for their outstanding achievements.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the 1990 UTLA Asian-Pacific scholarship winners for their many accomplishments. I am sure that my

colleagues join me in saluting these students, and I extend my best wishes for their continued success in all their future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO THE DEWITT  
COMMUNITY CHURCH: 150  
YEARS OF MINISTRY

## HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the DeWitt Community Church in DeWitt, MI, whose sesquicentennial inauguration will take place on May 13, 1990, at 11 a.m. For 150 years, they have been reaching out to the people of DeWitt, providing a place to worship, share, and serve.

Originally a Baptist congregation, their first service was held May 10, 1840, at the home of J.K. Pearsall. They continued to meet at the Pearsall's house until 1852, when they raised the \$13,000 needed to build a church on the town square. For the rest of the century, the church and the town grew together, with the church promoting strong values in the growing community. In 1884 they reorganized and in 1908 they incorporated.

In 1928 the Methodist church across the street burned down. For the next year, the Baptist congregation invited the Methodists to come and worship with them, which resulted in the congregation becoming interdenominational. This willingness to share with others, especially those in need, characterizes the church today.

By the 1970's the town square had become the bustling center of DeWitt and the church was left with little room to expand and no parking space. So in 1971 they began the long process of moving to a new location by purchasing 14 acres on Webb Drive. This move took place under the direction of Pastor Murl Eastman. Three years later, on June 2, 1974, they celebrated the move with a parade which wound from the town square to the new location just outside of town.

Today, the 130 members of the DeWitt Community Church, led by Pastor Frederick C. Nose, are working on a new mission statement. They are reaching out to the people in DeWitt who need guidance, help, and understanding. This statement will allow them to achieve their goals at an accelerated pace. They desire above all to address the biblical mandate to reach out to the community, not wait for the community to come to them.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to draw the attention of my colleagues to the DeWitt Community Church. Their 150th anniversary celebrates a long history of providing the people of DeWitt with a place to worship, share, and serve together. Please join me in recognizing the success of their noble efforts to promote the values of the church in DeWitt, MI.

## BRIDGES UNDER SURVEILLANCE

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a fascinating article about bridge inspection technologies in the May 1990, Civil Engineering magazine, the monthly publication of the American Society of Civil Engineers [ASCE]. This article by Paul Tarricone, "Bridges Under Surveillance" reports on some of the exciting research now underway in the United States to develop new expert bridge detection systems.

The development of new and improved bridge monitoring systems may lead us to a point where bridge collapses and costly repairs can be prevented. This article also contains a striking graphic that may be familiar to those of you who share my concern about the Nation's deteriorating infrastructure, and that is the report from the Federal Highway Administration which says that 41 percent of the Nation's 577,710 bridges are either structurally deficient or functionally obsolete.

Mr. Speaker, a troubling thought comes to mind as I peruse this article about innovative technology that can benefit our Nation's surface transportation system, and that is even if we can assess with better precision the condition of America's bridges, we are hamstrung to do anything more because we have so many billions of dollars tied up in the highway trust fund. As I have indicated before, the balance in the highway account of the highway trust fund has grown to over \$10 billion—money which should be paid through the trust fund for highway work and apportioned to the States for highway improvement projects.

In taking the opportunity to share this material with my colleagues, I would like to commend the efforts of American researchers and civil engineers to improve bridge inspection technologies, while also deploring the ongoing manipulation of the highway trust fund to make the deficit appear smaller on paper. The American people pay user fees with the understanding that these fees, the gas tax in this case, will be expended in a timely fashion to upgrade our highway system. Now is the time to put the trust back into the highway trust fund.

The material follows:

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF

CIVIL ENGINEERS,

Washington, DC, May 2, 1990.

Hon. BOB McEWEN,

House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE McEWEN: On behalf of the more than 100,000 members of the American Society on Civil Engineers (ASCE), the oldest national engineering society in the United States, I want to express ASCE's strong support for H.R. 286, the "Infrastructure Protection Act of 1989."

As design professionals serving on the front lines of America's infrastructure crisis, civil engineers fully appreciate the importance of investing in our vital public works facilities. Our nation's transportation system are an essential link in America's economic growth and international competitiveness. Unfortunately, there is mounting

evidence to show that America's transportation systems are being neglected.

A first and positive step we, as a nation, can take in addressing our public works infrastructure crisis, is to remove the federal transportation trust funds from the unified federal budget. H.R. 286 would achieve this worthwhile goal and free up billions of dollars for needed infrastructure investment. Until the transportation trust funds are liberated from the unified budget process, billions of dollars in user fees dedicated to improving U.S. transportation will be locked away in an effort to make the budget deficit only appear smaller. ASCE believes that it is time to put the trust back in the trust funds.

ASCE commends your leadership on this important issue and is ready to assist you in any way.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. FOCHT, Jr.,

President.

[From the Civil Engineering Magazine, May 1990]

## BRIDGES UNDER SURVEILLANCE

(By Paul Tarricone)

Last year, Mrinmay Biswas and several of his graduate students took an unusual class trip to a Pennsylvania bridge located near the Harrisburg Airport between Lancaster and the state capital. When they arrived, workers methodically loosened bolts from a splice connection of a girder to simulate a bridge failure. All the while, traffic continued as usual.

The Duke University professor admits there was some initial apprehension, but the project was highly supervised. "There were more people watching than working," Biswas says. That's because Pennsylvania DOT was funding the imitation bridge failure. With many bridges failing on their own, it seems bizarre that a DOT would want to create more. But before vowing never to travel on a Pennsylvania bridge again, understand that Biswas was testing his expert detection system—one of many techniques now being used and researched throughout the nation to spot structural flaws before disaster strikes. Only a few bolts on one of the bridge's seven continuous girders were loosened, and travelers, of course, were not in danger. Drivers on many of the country's other bridges, however, may not be so fortunate.

The grim statistics released last fall by the Federal Highway Administration revealed that 238,357 (41%) of the nation's 577,710 bridges are either structurally deficient or functionally obsolete (Table 1). The definitions don't mean the bridges are necessarily unsafe, but many are restricted to carrying lighter vehicles because of deteriorated structural components.

TABLE 1.—BRIDGES ON THE BRINK?

State	Total bridges	Structurally deficient	Functionally obsolete	Total deficient	Percent deficient	Rank
Alabama	15,534	3,949	3,602	7,551	49	13
Alaska	800	86	27	111	14	49
Arizona	5,623	160	252	412	7	51
Arkansas	13,017	1,596	4,225	5,821	45	17
California	22,261	1,666	4,055	5,721	26	37
Colorado	7,428	2,208	460	2,668	36	27
Connecticut	3,749	2,394	1,368	2,401	64	2
District of Columbia	237	48	1	49	21	39
Delaware	738	79	96	175	24	43
Florida	10,188	610	1,605	2,215	22	41
Georgia	14,226	3,520	2,518	6,038	42	21
Hawaii	1,043	115	161	276	26	37

TABLE 1.—BRIDGES ON THE BRINK?—Continued

State	Total bridges	Structurally deficient	Functionally obsolete	Total deficient	Percent deficient	Rank
Idaho	3,745	560	514	1,074	29	33
Illinois	25,428	5,313	2,042	7,355	29	33
Indiana	17,517	3,807	3,939	7,656	44	19
Iowa	25,865	6,040	6,336	12,376	48	15
Kansas	25,648	5,386	7,347	12,733	50	12
Kentucky	12,591	2,207	5,252	7,459	59	5
Louisiana	14,139	3,959	2,443	6,402	45	17
Maine	2,583	436	331	767	30	32
Maryland	4,574	707	1,169	1,872	41	23
Massachusetts	4,964	1,714	209	1,923	39	26
Michigan	10,581	2,628	683	3,311	31	31
Minnesota	12,994	1,911	1,787	3,698	28	35
Mississippi	16,994	6,421	2,563	8,984	53	10
Missouri	23,682	12,347	2,718	15,065	64	2
Montana	4,632	495	2,240	2,735	59	5
Nebraska	15,843	7,636	1,158	8,794	56	8
Nevada	1,073	50	109	159	15	48
New Hampshire	2,572	522	603	1,125	44	19
New Jersey	5,997	1,352	752	2,104	35	28
New Mexico	3,439	410	334	744	22	41
New York	17,326	10,409	1,403	11,812	68	1
North Carolina	16,115	1,107	7,382	8,489	53	10
North Dakota	5,283	1,959	582	3,041	58	7
Ohio	29,180	4,494	1,504	5,998	21	43
Oklahoma	22,981	8,229	4,677	12,906	56	8
Oregon	6,608	577	558	1,135	17	47
Pennsylvania	22,457	5,990	2,917	8,907	40	24
Rhode Island	702	98	38	136	19	46
South Carolina	8,886	939	836	1,775	20	45
South Dakota	6,822	1,660	1,530	3,190	47	16
Tennessee	18,547	4,366	3,023	7,389	40	24
Texas	44,314	6,572	8,581	15,153	34	29
Utah	2,543	262	96	358	14	49
Vermont	2,665	503	808	1,311	49	13
Virginia	12,652	3,933	1,610	4,284	34	29
Washington	6,898	920	941	1,861	27	36
West Virginia	6,513	2,795	1,196	3,991	61	4
Wisconsin	12,963	3,978	1,455	5,433	42	21
Wyoming	2,826	320	356	676	24	39
U.S. Total	577,710	135,826	102,531	238,357	41	

Source: Federal Highway Administration, U.S. DOT.

To make matters worse, experts are becoming disenchanted with standard visual inspections and conventional bridge analysis. Biswas hopes his system will eventually detect cracks that the naked eye will miss during a visual inspection. "A lot of times the bridge could be cracked, and the crack is hiding under paint or rust."

"The degree of deterioration cannot be assessed from a visual inspection alone," agrees George Goble of University of Colorado, Boulder. "Quantifying structure damage can eliminate a great deal of very tenuous judgments currently left to the inspection engineer."

Meanwhile, conventional analysis (skeptically called the cookbook method) is in question because it doesn't consider the entire structure system. Although it has served bridge inspections for some 60 years, John O'Fallon, a program manager in the structures research division of FHWA, says the conventional method is "relatively crude. It employs only two-dimensional analysis and uses empirical factors to test live-load effects. The specs treat beams and girders individually, but to a large extent ignore load sharing of the members." However, projects are under way within FHWA, O'Fallon says, to revise the bridge-rating manual.

Traditional analysis takes for granted that a structure will behave according to design assumptions—for example, how loads are transmitted through a structure. "Tests results sometimes verify the assumptions," says Ronald Rolings of McDonough Associates, Chicago, "but other times the assumptions don't bear up."

## STRONGER THAN WE THINK?

Ironically, preventing disasters may not even be the most important reason to monitor bridges. Flaw-detection systems also sig-



nify when a bridge or critical structure is not in imminent danger of collapse. Indeed, because of passed inspection techniques, many experts believe FHWA's estimate of deficient bridges is actually bloated. Bridge strength, they say, is "grossly underestimated" because rating methods are punitive. "If you're an inspector and you see signs of deterioration, you would be foolish not to rate the bridge conservatively, especially considering liability," said Goble. "The public's safety must be assured, but the cost of over-conservative posting limits can be substantial."

With overall infrastructure rehabilitation costs (highways, sewers, et al.) estimated at a dizzying \$3.3 trillion, the lack of a fool-proof bridge-monitoring system may create a vicious circle: Ineffective inspection techniques beget overconservative ratings, which beget unnecessary bridge replacement/repair, which begets less money for other public works in even more dire need to rehab.

But changes are on the drawing board. A report prepared by Rath, Rath & Johnson, Willowbrook, Ill., for the National Cooperative Highway Research Program sounds the alarm for more efficient nationwide bridge monitoring and rating. Although Florida, New York and Pennsylvania have tested bridges in recent years, there are no specific guidelines and procedures available to bridge owners and engineers in the U.S. for physically testing bridges to determine load rating and based on field tests. RR&J has in fact found that "bridge often possess far greater strength than can be predicted by conventional analytical rating procedures, despite their age and apparent deterioration." Says Suresh Pinjarkar, "Bridge monitoring tells us a structure may only need to be upgraded, not torn down."

RR&J's report outlines eight recommendations that should be incorporated into AASHTO's revised Manual of Maintenance Inspection of Bridges. One spells out the huge financial savings that would result from more precise ratings: Load restrictions on many bridges could be eliminated; overload and permit applications policies could be improved; impending replacement/strengthening projects could be postponed or canceled; most importantly, the service life of existing bridges could be extended.

#### UNIVERSITY TESTS

Experts agree the quintessential detection system should provide global, not just local, bridge inspection, meaning the entire structure must be monitored for flaws. "Ultrasonics, magnetic particles and other nondestructive testing techniques are effective after a global test has already detected a problem at a certain spot on the bridge—if you're already looking for something," says Biswas. NDTs are also effective for testing parts of a bridge before it's built; for instance, x-ray or gamma-ray radiography and ultrasonics are often used during steel fabrication.

At Duke University, Biswas's research concentrates on a 2,000 lb, 8 ft long replica of a girder bridge. Three steel girders, each held together with bolted splices, support a reinforced concrete deck. During tests, bolts are selectively removed from a girder splice, while Biswas watches a spectral analyzer for unusual readouts to determine if it's detecting the flaw. An experiment planned for this year will create cracks in the girder splices by cutting them selectively with an acetylene torch or power saw. Started in 1987, the research is funded for \$387,000 by

PennDOT and FHWA as part of the Highway Planning Research program.

According to Biswas, a bridge may fail because a crack develops in a steel girder or the bolts on the girders become too loose. The expert detection system equipment reportedly is able to find which girder has the problem and in what area. With the cooperation of the respective DOTs, Biswas first calibrated the equipment on a North Carolina bridge closed to traffic, then tested it—without shutting down travel—on a Pennsylvania bridge. After creating a failure by loosening bolts, researchers tapped the bridge with a hammer, sending vibrations through the girders that can be detected by an accelerometer—an instrument placed on the bridge that provides a time history of accelerations. The frequency of the vibrations was measured and charted with the spectral analyzer. Biswas then found the bogus cracks by examining the frequency charts generated by the signals.

The Duke researcher admits that accurate data interpretation is still a problem. "The charts are like an electrocardiogram, which shows whether or not a patient is having a heart attack," Biswas says, "but only a doctor can properly interpret the chart. We cannot expect every highway department to replace high school-educated technicians with P.H.D.s." To make the system easier to use, researchers will soon design a computer program—based on artificial intelligence concepts—which will interpret the readouts. The program will be able to recognize the patterns of normal and cracked bridges; the bridge signature, as it's called, will be monitored through tests as often as the pattern dictates. For day-to-day use, a van equipped with \$100,000 worth of computer hardware and software has been transformed from a "cargo van to a mobile laboratory," says Biswas, and plans are under way to deploy vans for statewide bridge testing.

FHWA and PennDOT are also sponsoring research conducted by Goble at the University of Colorado. Funded from July 1988 through March 1991, the \$825,000 project is rating the load capacity of 30 bridges across the country and determining whether or not the trucks riding on these bridges are at overload. To date, 14 bridges have been tested.

According to Goble, the key is to measure the girders' structural/strain response to trucks with known wheel loads and to use these measurements to get an improved computer representation of the bridge superstructure. The idea is to compare recorded strain measurements from a field test with the results of a structural-analysis computer program. The problem today, Goble says, is that "each computer analysis program may produce a different result. We've got to make our analysis agree with what we actually measure." Once there is an accurate model of the bridge, the response to any other load configuration (rating and overloads) can be calculated.

The test is performed by running a truck with known axle weights across the bridge, but only at crawl speed (3-5 mph) to prevent dynamic responses. A test operator walks alongside the vehicle and presses a button each time the front axle reaches a specified point. Every time the button is pressed a counting mark is stored along with the strain measurements. In this way, the location of the truck can be recovered from the test data, and strain can be determined as a function of vehicle position. The number of paths required for the vehicle is dependent on bridge width, however, each path is run at least twice.

Instrumentation and preparation time before the test ranges from 4 to 8 hr. Strain gages—between 16 and 48, depending on the condition of the bridge—must be attached to the girders, cables are laid out, and key work points are marked on the deck surface. The test takes about an hour, and traffic is usually shut down in the right lane. The process may cost between \$4,000 and \$6,000 per bridge in labor and equipment.

#### TRANSIT-BRIDGE TESTS

Rath, Rath, & Johnson recently performed nondestructive diagnostic load tests on a typical 100-year-old single-span train structure. The tests were part of a \$2.3 million pilot-study program and condition assessment of the Chicago Transit Authority's rapid-transit system, which includes roughly 40 mi. of elevated steel structures and bridges. Test results should provide a better estimate of the remaining fatigue life/rating of the structure. Once again, in keeping with its government report recommendations, RR&J found the bridge was actually stronger than conventional analysis would have inspectors believe.

RR&J monitored the behavior of the elevated structure under both static and dynamic loads. The static tests were run by stopping an empty four-car train at known positions along the track. Strain was measured at critical locations in the stringers, columns and cross-bracing members. Vertical deflections were measured at the stringer midspans. The dynamic tests were performed by moving the test train across a test span at crawl speed and various operating speeds. Strains were measured in the stringers to evaluate impact load for the test train and for normal in-service train movements. Dynamic tests were also performed by braking the moving test train and measuring column flexural strains caused by both normal and emergency braking. Although that bridge was deteriorated, test data showed that it was in better shape than anticipated; impact loading was just 5-10% for the test train and in-service train movements, compared with the proposed design impact of 55%.

Instrumentation, however, isn't exclusively used for global inspection. Weidlinger Associates, New York City, used strain gages to investigate a spot-specific problem on the Manhattan Bridge. "The bridge had a terrible maintenance history, and we knew that secondary stresses caused by bridge twisting caused the fatigue failure," says Weidlinger's Herb Rothman. "But the deterioration was much greater than we could explain. We had to look for something more before committing to such an expensive project." The strain gages were attached, Rothman says, because they're effective in crack-prone areas that can't be analyzed by conventional methods and they often point to unexpected sources of distress. Rothman says anywhere from four to 400 postage-stamp-size gages can be used during a test, which lasts one or two days and can cost \$10,000.

On the Manhattan Bridge, strain gages on cracked floor members showed that live-load stresses didn't return to zero after subway trains left the bridge. The surprising readings indicated that intermittent freezing and release of steel sliding bearings amplified the twisting stresses and caused the excessive cracking. Consequently, rubber bearings were installed to replace the steel, eliminating one of the principal causes of fatigue failure on the bridge, Rothman claims.

## WHERE DO WE STAND?

Although monitoring has gained in popularity and prestige with DOTs over the past five years, progress and application is crawling, not sprinting, along. David Beal of New York State DOT is cautiously optimistic. "The promise of these things is good, but we're not there yet," he says flatly. "Are there devices available? Yes. Should we be using them? Yes and no. If we want a device to tell us a bridge is about to fall down, then the answer is yes, but is it worthwhile using these devices to find such gross structural problems? In New York, if we find a crack, we fix it, we don't monitor it."

According to Beal, the state of the art is simplistic. "If a bridge is damaged in some area, the vibration-frequency pattern will be influenced. But how great does damage have to be before [a change in] vibration is detected? What sensitivity can we actually achieve? It's in this area that people are floundering." Before bridge-monitoring systems are universally adopted, Beal says, they will have to be able to detect subtle bridge flaws, not just the large flaws introduced during tests. While Duke's Mrinmay Biswas is making strides, loosening girder bolts produces what's essentially "a clean failure," says Beal; and Biswas concedes that at the moment his equipment can't distinguish between degrees of severity in a crack. The best systems, Beal believes, would have to find small structural flaws "like a hair-line crack in a tension flange remote from the sensor."

As for future research, one project involves jacking up a bridge and then releasing it to simulate its reaction to an earthquake. Abandoned bridges would be used for the test. "People are looking for a magic thing to hang on a bridge or a bell to go off when the bridge is about to fail," says FHWA's John O'Fallon. Research is nowhere near that point, but O'Fallon and other experts hardly think the work is fruitless. "If we felt that way, we'd still be using oxcarts and bows and arrows."

## IN SUPPORT OF THE ARTS IN NEBRASKA

## HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member, like all other Members of Congress, is receiving hundreds of letters with regard to the controversies surrounding the National Endowment for the Arts. Much of this mail is written by constituents who have been deliberately misinformed about the congressional process and the intentions of Members of Congress. This Member appreciates how important local arts programs are to Nebraskans who don't have access to the Kennedy Centers and Lincoln Centers of the Nation. Thus, as one way to actively combat the disingenuous strategy that would destroy Federal support for the arts, this Member seeks to share persuasive comments from home. The following letter speaks eloquently of the important role the arts play in Nebraska:

APRIL 9, 1990.

Hon. DOUGLAS BEREUTER,  
Rayburn House Bldg., Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BEREUTER: I am writing to urge you to support the National En-

dowment of the Arts, and therefore, public support of the arts.

You know well the citizenry of Nebraska, and the geography of Nebraska, and the hunger for equal opportunity for quality art programs in rural schools and communities. State Art Councils are in place to monitor the funding, and the Nebraska Council members know what Nebraskans feel, need, and want, but funding is essential. We take the delegation of federal monies as a moral obligation to do what is best for Nebraska.

To burn all books because of the words in one;

To halt all music because of the content of one song;

And to silence all art in Nebraska because of one non-Nebraskan artist is to stifle the quality of life for our most important product, the children.

Please study the issue and give thought to the possibility of school children in our state having to do without opportunities to hear, see, and learn the greater forms of art.

Respectfully,

(Signed by a Nebraska constituent.)

## THE PUERTO RICO SELF-DETERMINATION ACT

## HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, as you know, I am introducing a bill today to enable the people of Puerto Rico to exercise self-determination with your support and that of the minority leader and with the bipartisan cosponsorship of the other leaders of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on this issue as well as the leaders of the Rules Committee.

The bill would fully respond to the request of the leaders of Puerto Rico's three political parties early last year for the Federal Government to authorize a referendum on the island's future political status and, importantly, to commit to act on implementing the winning status according to a specific and expeditious timetable.

It would, further, clearly define the three status options as they would apply to the island: an enhancement of the current commonwealth relationship with the United States; statehood; and independence so that the people of Puerto Rico can make an informed choice.

The bill provide for a self-executing, binding process to act on their self-determination decision; but it does not contain the perceived flaws that have bogged down a Senate committee bill on this important issue.

As Members will recall, President Bush endorsed Puerto Rico's self-determination request in an address to us. I understand from the minority leader that the White House is happy that we are proposing this legislation.

It would enable the stalemate on the complicated Puerto Rican status issue—that has effectively prevented action on the many serious needs of the island for so long—to finally be broken. And it would do this in a realistic and fair way.

Last year, as chairman of the Insular and International Affairs Subcommittee, I agreed with the chairman of the Senate committee of

primary jurisdiction to have the Senate act first on this sensitive matter, with House action to follow to minimize confusion over the differences in the Senate and House bills.

Chairman JOHNSTON drafted three bills on this issue, all calling for a referendum among the status options next year.

One, S. 710, would call for the choice to be made among three undefined options and provide for negotiations to develop implementing legislation. The legislation would only be effective if approved by the people of Puerto Rico as well as the Federal Government.

Another bill, S. 711, is similar except that it would define the three status options.

A third bill, S. 712, would preapprove each of the three status options—and related changes in law—and automatically put the status that won the referendum next year into effect the same year.

Although you, Mr. Speaker, expressed concern about S. 712's unprecedented process, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee narrowly approved S. 712 last summer.

Your concerns were shared by other Members of Congress. And the changes in law that S. 712 proposed for the statuses generated even greater concerns about the bill, in the Senate as well as the House.

Chairman JOHNSTON, who has done the Nation a great service by his work on this issue, intended to have S. 712 sent to the House by last fall, in keeping with our understanding on scheduling; but the Senate still has not acted on it. The bill remains in the Finance Committee to which it was referred after the Energy and Natural Resources Committee's action.

Because of the delay, other leaders of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and I asked the leaders of Puerto Rico's parties last November to agree on a more realistic alternative to the bill.

But the promises of S. 712 made it understandably impossible for them to do so.

Now, time for the Federal Government to respond to their request to enable their people to finally make a status choice next year is running out.

The reason for the inaction is clear to us up here; but less clear to the people of the island: Both the process and the principles set forth in S. 712 are so skewed that the prevailing view is that the Washington Post was right when it said that it would be better to pass no bill at all.

And that would be a tragic result for the people of Puerto Rico and for the United States. So, I decided to go ahead and sponsor an alternative to S. 712 that would enable the people of Puerto Rico to exercise self-determination next year; but would also have a realistic chance of becoming law.

I discussed the need to do this with my friend Chairman JOHNSTON and he completely understood my need to shift the approach I agreed to with him last year and introduce an alternative bill at this time.

The new bill is based on another of his bills, S. 711; but it is, I believe, an improvement on that original bill, particularly in that it would provide commitments and timetables for final action on this issue.



I am joined in introducing this bill today by the ranking Republican of my subcommittee, BOB LAGOMARSINO, and by the chairman and the ranking Republican of the full Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, MO UDALL and DAN YOUNG, respectively. The chairman and ranking Republican of the Rules Committee, which may also have to act on this matter, JOE MOAKLEY and JIMMY QUILLEN, are sponsors as well and a number of other sponsors will be added to it shortly. Finally, you, Mr. Speaker, and the minority leader have also indicated support of this bill.

Our bill would do what the people of Puerto Rico have asked for—provide a chance for them to exercise meaningful self-determination next year.

It would authorize a referendum between options that are clearly defined in 1991. I had originally intended for this date to be in May—a time earlier next year than the Senate committee bill provides for—but there are those in Puerto Rico who have suggested that more time or an education process prior to the referendum is needed because of the delay in completing action on this legislation due to the Senate. I want it to be as early as possible. But whatever date in 1991 we finally select, it will not delay the effective date of status development proposed in this bill.

Our bill would require the development of legislation to implement a winning status next year after the referendum in consultation with the Puerto Rican party advocating that status, with the other two parties, and with the President.

It would commit the Federal Government to quick action on that legislation in early 1992.

But it provide that this final Federal action would only take effect if it is approved by the people of Puerto Rico in a second vote in July 1992, so that they make the final decision on this issue. The status development would then be effective in October 1992.

As introduced, the bill provides for—but does not contain—definitions of the statuses. These definitions will be added by the subcommittee after consultation with the leaders of Puerto Rico's status-based political parties.

The Insular and International Affairs Subcommittee can be expected to act on this bill shortly. We have had extensive briefings on the many issues involved. We have also had many hours of hearings both here and in Puerto Rico on them.

We will have other hearings next month—in New York at the request of our colleagues CHARLIE RANGEL, STEVE SOLARZ, BILL GREEN, FRANK HORTON, and JOSE SERRANO so that we can hear from the many Puerto Ricans in that State—and in Washington to hear from the administration and once again from Puerto Rico's parties on the details of the bill.

I intend for the subcommittee to act as quickly as possible on the bill immediately afterward so that a law can be enacted this year that will enable the people of Puerto Rico to exercise self-determination.

In concluding, I want to express my special appreciation and admiration for my subcommittee's ranking Republican, BOB LAGOMARSINO, for his patriotic cooperation in developing this legislation. This is an example of the reason I value his friendship so highly.

## THE PUERTO RICO SELF-DETERMINATION ACT

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I unequivocally support self-determination for the people of Puerto Rico. They have abided patiently for the realization of the words of General Miles when he arrived in Puerto Rico in 1898 during the Spanish-American War to establish United States sovereignty over Puerto Rico.

In the prosecution of the war against the Kingdom of Spain, the people of the United States in the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the Island of Puerto Rico. They come bearing the banner of freedom. \* \* \* They bring you the fostering arm of a nation of free people, whose greatest power is in justice and humanity to all those living within its fold. \* \* \* We have not come to make war against a people of a country that for centuries has been oppressed, but on the contrary, to bring you protection \* \* \* to promote your posterity, and to bestow upon you the immunities and blessings \* \* \* of our government.

The people of Puerto Rico have undergone a slow process of increased self-government and economic development over the years. In 1900, they were authorized to elect a "Resident Commissioner" to Washington but not a "Delegate" as the term delegate was believed to have an implied promise of statehood.

The people of Puerto Rico were finally bestowed United States citizenship in 1917, primarily due to America's participation in World War I and the need for additional forces to protect the Panama Canal. Thousands of Puerto Ricans served with distinction with many losing their lives in defense of their long-awaited and cherished United States citizenship.

However, the Supreme Court's 1922 decision in *Balzac versus People of Puerto Rico* created a different type of citizenship than that which was enjoyed by the residents of the then territories of Alaska and Hawaii. The Court determined that the United States Constitution did not fully apply to the United States citizens of Puerto Rico. The reasoning was that the law extending citizenship to the people of Puerto Rico did not include the certain phraseology which had been earlier applied to Hawaii and Alaska.

The Constitution of the United States, and all the laws thereof which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory as elsewhere in the United States. (37 Stat. 512.)

The result was the creation of a third-tier citizenship. Those in the several States enjoyed the protection of the Constitution and full political representation and voting rights; residents of Alaska and Hawaii were accorded the full application of the Constitution, but lacked the right to vote for President and voting representation in Congress, while the third-tier citizens could only claim limited constitutional protection.

The people of Puerto Rico have endured this anomalous citizenship for over 73 years because most of them have believed in the American system of equality. To be sure, some have been impatient at times yielding to the specter that racism and bigotry would prevail over their quest for equal rights among their fellow citizens elsewhere in the several States.

I have worked with my colleague from the Virgin Islands to develop legislation which provides a legitimate and meaningful response to both the people of Puerto Rico and the leaders representing the status options. I strongly support the legislation even though I introduced H.R. 3536 in October 1989 to provide a referendum on the status question. H.R. 3536 is nearly identical to Senate bill S. 712, introduced by Senators JOHNSTON, MCCLURE, and SIMON, which provides the implementing provisions of each of the three options and is considered to be self-executing.

The Puerto Rico Self-Determination Act being introduced today provides a commitment by the United States to expeditiously implement the majority will of the people of Puerto Rico.

The time limits for action required of Congress by the bill is extremely unusual but demonstrates the sincerity of Congress to act on the people's choice. This proposed process is very complex. Members of Congress will need to make decisions which affect the future relationship of the United States and the nearly 2½ million United States Citizens of Puerto Rico. The change in status is also of enormous concern to the 2½ million Americans of Puerto Rican ancestry who reside throughout the 50 States.

This is a matter which the Congress has a moral and constitutional responsibility to address. There are profound political consequences to both Houses of Congress and to the executive branch. The cost of the three options vary considerably and corporations who now enjoy annual tax credits of nearly \$2½ billion will be fighting to prolong their benefits. Positive net revenues to the U.S. Treasury are projected under one status. The international implications, of fair treatment by the United States of the Puerto Rican people in respecting their right to self-determination, will have positive consequences, particularly in Latin America and developing countries.

It will be difficult to grapple with these numerous issues. But the level of complexity, possible political ramifications, and cost of the statuses should not deter Members of Congress from confronting a self-determination issue as profound as that of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia or in a number of other countries throughout the world.

France recently dealt with the complicated self-determination of the people of the French territory of New Caledonia, in the South Pacific. A referendum has been scheduled for 1998 and funding of \$1 billion per year is being provided to the 150,000 residents for local self-government. If the United States followed the French formula, the proportionate level of funding for the 3½ million residents of Puerto Rico would total an astronomical \$23 billion per year. However, Puerto Rico is at a significantly higher level of economic development

and therefore such funding would not be appropriate and the length of time is unacceptably long.

Many individuals have participated to varying degrees in bringing Puerto Rico's self-determination before the Congress. President Bush requested action by the Congress in his first address to a joint session of the Congress on February 9, 1989:

There's another issue I have decided to mention here tonight. I've long believed that the people of Puerto Rico should have the right to determine their own political future. Personally, I strongly favor statehood. But I urge the Congress to take the necessary steps to allow the people to decide in a referendum.

This was not the first time George Bush had requested congressional action on Puerto Rico's status. In 1987, then Vice President Bush asked me to introduce legislation to provide a referendum for the people of Puerto Rico. I introduced H.R. 2849 to provide a referendum on statehood and a second ratifying vote on terms defined by the Congress. I am pleased to note that the bill being introduced today follows in the 1987 bill in many ways.

I must also emphasize that the introduction of the 1987 legislation was based on the receipt of over 350,000 individually signed petitions for statehood submitted by a nonpartisan grassroots organization, Puerto Ricans in civic action. The president of the nonprofit, nonpartisan organization is Dr. Miriam Ramirez de Ferrer, a tireless pursuer of equal citizenship rights for the people of Puerto Rico. Over the years that I have known Dr. Ramirez de Ferrer, I have been impressed by her zeal and passion for the enlightened cause of Puerto Rico statehood. She exemplifies the United States citizens of Puerto Rico who are unquestionably patriotic and fiercely proud of the rich culture and heritage of Puerto Rico.

In addition to agreeing with President Bush's support for Puerto Rico statehood, I join the President in defending the right of the people of Puerto Rico to freely choose their desired status with the United States, whether it be independence, commonwealth, or statehood.

I commend the leaders of Puerto Rico's three political parties for their diplomatic approach to this often locally partisan matter.

I have discussed the legislation being introduced today with two individuals in the White House who President Bush has charged with the collateral responsibility for Puerto Rico. Andrew Card, Assistant to the President and Deputy to the Chief of Staff and Chase Untermeyer, Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel, both expressed delight in action by the House to further the objective of the President to provide a meaningful referendum to the people of Puerto Rico which results in the timely implementation of the will of the majority. Both Andrew Card and Chase Untermeyer have devoted themselves to carry out the President's commitment to the United States citizens of Puerto Rico. The level of the President's commitment is indeed indicated by the assignment of Puerto Rico to individuals in the highest levels within the Executive Office of the President.

I want to acknowledge the energetic cooperation of RON DE LUGO of the Virgin Islands,

chairman of the Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs. RON DE LUGO has worked closely with me in developing the legislation in a bipartisan manner. Our goal is to provide for the self-determination for the people of Puerto Rico. We will continue to work together to refine the legislation as necessary to provide a responsive mechanism for the self-determination of the people of Puerto Rico. My appreciation also to the Speaker and Republican leader, and the chairman and vice chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for their bipartisan support of this initiative.

By timely addressing this measure, the Congress will have responded to the 350,000 first amendment petitions from the people of Puerto Rico, the President's request to "take the necessary steps to let the people of Puerto Rico decide in a referendum," and the echoing 1898 promise of General Miles for "justice and humanity to all those living within its fold."

The following is the text of the legislation:

H.R. —

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Puerto Rico Self-Determination Act".*

#### SEC. 2. REFERENDUM ON STATUS OPTIONS.

(a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Executive Office of the President \$4 million for grants to the Government of Puerto Rico for the conduct of a referendum on the following proposition, to be presented to the voters:

Which political status do you favor for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico on terms mutually agreed to by the people of Puerto Rico and the Congress of the United States?  
Independence;  
Statehood;  
an enhanced Commonwealth relationship with the United States; or  
none of the above.

(b) The referendum shall be conducted on \_\_\_\_\_ 1991 pursuant to the electoral laws of Puerto Rico.

#### SEC. 3. INITIAL DEFINITIONS OF STATUS OPTIONS.

For the purpose of the referendum (and the negotiations provided for in Section 4) it is understood that the initial position of the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and of the Congress of the United States is that the status options encompass the principles which follow:

(a) Independence— \_\_\_\_\_;  
(b) Statehood— \_\_\_\_\_; and  
(c) Enhanced Commonwealth— \_\_\_\_\_

#### SEC. 4. DEVELOPMENT OF IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION.

(a) If the referendum results in a majority for one of the three status options, representatives of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives shall draft legislation to implement the selected status encompassing the principles set forth in Section 3 in full consultation with representatives of the Puerto Rican political party advocating that option and with representatives of the other two political parties of Puerto Rico, representatives of the President, and other interested parties as may be appropriate.

(b) Such legislation shall be drafted no later than \_\_\_\_\_ 1991.

(c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the conduct of these negotiations.

#### SEC. 5. CONSIDERATION OF IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION.

(a) No later than seven legislative days after the legislation provided for in Section 4 is drafted, the legislation shall be introduced in the House of Representatives by the Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (by request, or otherwise) or by another Member or Members of the House and by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources (by request, or otherwise) or by another Member or Members of the Senate.

(b) If any committee to which the legislation has been referred has not reported it by the end of 180 calendar days after its referral to such committee, it shall be in order at any time thereafter for any Member of the House of Representatives or of the Senate, respectively, to move to discharge the committee from its further consideration.

(c) Seven legislative days after the last committee has reported the legislation, or has been discharged from further consideration of the legislation, it shall be in order at any time thereafter for any Member of the House of Representatives or of the Senate, respectively, to move to consider the legislation.

(d) Enactment of this section constitutes a commitment that the United States will proceed to implement the political status selected by the people of Puerto Rico pursuant to Section 2 through action on legislation establishing the appropriate mechanisms and procedures to that effect.

#### SEC. 6. RATIFYING VOTE ON IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION.

(a) Upon enactment, the legislation provided for in Section 4 as approved by the Congress shall be submitted to the people of Puerto Rico for ratification according to the electoral laws of Puerto Rico not later than July 7, 1992. The legislation shall take effect on October 1, 1992 but only if it is approved by the people of Puerto Rico.

(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the conduct of the ratification vote provided for by this section.

### THE PUERTO RICAN SELF-DETERMINATION ACT

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, Delegate RON DE LUGO, chairman of the Insular Affairs Subcommittee, has introduced today an important bill, the Puerto Rican Self-Determination Act, which I am cosponsoring. If enacted, this bill would authorize a referendum on Puerto Rico's future relationship with the United States, giving the people the opportunity to choose between the options of statehood, independence, or enhanced Commonwealth status and committing Congress to implement the winning option.

Chairman DE LUGO's bill as introduced does not fully meet the expectations of my constituents in Puerto Rico. However, it is a well-intentioned bill that was drafted taking into con-



sideration not only the concerns of the leaders of the three political parties in Puerto Rico but also the realities of the legislative process in Congress. It is a bill that stands a reasonable chance of being enacted.

I have cosponsored Chairman DE LUGO's bill because I feel it is a strong step forward in Puerto Rico's renewed quest for self-determination and because I am hopeful that as we proceed along in the process of discussing and approving this bill, we will be able to improve upon it and work out a final piece of legislation that will be fully acceptable to my constituents.

In my view, the end result must include the following three fundamental elements:

First, a clear and adequate definition of each of the three options to be presented to the people of Puerto Rico, so that they will be able to choose intelligently, with a full understanding of what each formula means and what they concretely entail.

Second, an unequivocal commitment from Congress to respect and abide by the result of the plebiscite. This process must be a real act of self-determination, not a mere popularity contest. The bill must be binding enough so as to insure that Congress will implement whatever option is chosen by the majority of the people of Puerto Rico.

Third, finally, the options presented to the people of Puerto Rico must all be of equal dignity and fairly balanced. All the options must be free from any colonial taint, and Congress in setting them up cannot in any way show preference for one over the others.

Chairman DE LUGO has expressed to me his commitment to see that these three requirements are fully met. I am hopeful that with his support and that of the other cosponsors we will be able finally to enact a bill that the people of Puerto Rico find acceptable and that will allow us to exercise true self determination.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION RE PUERTO RICAN SELF-DETERMINATION

**HON. MORRIS K. UDALL**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 1990*

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, today we are taking an important step in the history of Puerto Rico and of the United States.

We are introducing a bill to permit the people of Puerto Rico to exercise the right of self-determination. By agreement with the major political parties of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, we are, by this legislation, providing for a referendum which will ask the people of Puerto Rico to select their preferred political status—*independence, statehood, or enhanced commonwealth—or none of the above*—on terms mutually agreed to by the people of Puerto Rico and the Congress of the United States."

The general principles on which each status option would be based will be briefly outlined in the legislation as it proceeds through consideration by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. That outline is intended to pro-

vide the people of Puerto Rico with an overview of what each status option means and what the Congress will seek to incorporate about that option into any subsequent implementing legislation.

If the referendum results in a major vote for one of the three major political statuses, then representatives of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee would develop the terms of implementing legislation to be considered by those respective committees. If the Congress approves the legislation and it is signed into law by the President, final approval of whether to implement it would depend on the people of Puerto Rico voting to approve or disapprove the final version of an implementation act.

There are few actions which the House may take this year which would more directly affect virtually every aspect of life of a group of people within the American political family than this legislation. Because of our concern over the advisability of its self-implementation procedures over the lack of balance provided for in the Puerto Rico status bill under consideration in the Senate, and over our desire to move the process forward without delay, we will be encouraging our colleagues to join with us to pass the bill we are introducing today.

That bill recognizes the inherent rights of the people of Puerto Rico to determine the political status under which they wish to live but also recognizes that the status selected must be mutually agreeable to both the United States and Puerto Rico. In the past there have been frustrating episodes in the history of Puerto Rico regarding its political status. Status questions have long been the source of interminable political discussions throughout the island. It is our intent today to provide an outlet for an expression of self-determination by the people of Puerto Rico and to do all that we can to obtain enactment of appropriate implementing legislation of the status the people choose.

I do not wish to raise the expectations of the people of Puerto Rico beyond that which we can be assured of achieving; therefore, it must be made very clear that the exact details of status-implementing legislation cannot be determined with precision in advance, and that while we can assure through this legislation that a winning status will be considered by both Houses of Congress, we cannot assure enactment or that the bill will be precisely what the winning political party would prefer.

The people of Puerto Rico have my commitment to do all that I can to obtain passage of this legislation and appropriate implementation legislation.

I look forward to working with the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in their quest to determine under which political status they would like to live.

I urge my colleagues to study the implications of this important and historic legislation and assist in the work that faces the Congress in coming months regarding it.

#### RECOGNIZING ENTENMANN'S "PROUD TO BE DRUG FREE" PROGRAM

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 1990*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, today I want to bring to your attention a program which proves that a business can care. On January 16, 1990, Entenmann's, the people that have been baking for us since 1898, initiated a strong program encouraging the youth of America to live their lives free of drug use. The theme of the campaign is "Proud to be Drug Free" and the initiative they have displayed in this project is immense and highly commendable.

Six markets have been targeted for this program in the southeast. These cities include Miami, West Palm Beach, Tampa, Orlando, Jacksonville, and Atlanta. One of the first measures taken by Entenmann's was conducting research to determine how best to influence our youth. This wise decision led the company to develop a campaign targeted at parents, as well as creating several parent and teacher programs. The study by Entenmann's concluded that intimate bonds with the family reduced the potential for drug use among youths. By encouraging strong family values, the "Proud to be Drug Free" program will bring parents and families together to help prevent drug dependencies.

One of the highlights of the program includes professional and local athletes visiting more than 500 elementary schools. With Marcus Allen, running back for the Los Angeles Raiders, as the official spokesman for the project, youth will undoubtedly be positively affected by this program.

I applaud Entenmann's for their hard work in assisting in our social problems. The "Proud to be Drug Free" project will certainly be beneficial for all who participate. The concern and interest in the people of America demonstrated by Entenmann's proves that the business community can help in the fight in the war on drugs.

#### WHAT GIVES? A CHARITABLE DEDUCTION FOR NONITEMIZERS

**HON. BYRON L. DORGAN**

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 1990*

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. CHANDLER and I are introducing legislation to provide a Federal income tax deduction to taxpayers who make charitable contributions, but who are now prevented from deducting those contributions because they file a short form tax return. This bill would give nonitemizers the same tax treatment for supporting charitable organizations as already exists for itemizers.

Under current law, only those taxpayers who itemize deductions receive tax incentives for charitable giving. Consequently, only

upper-income taxpayers, who generally itemize, are encouraged by the tax laws to make charitable contributions. It makes no sense to me that those with low to moderate incomes, who generally are unable to itemize, do not receive the same encouragement to make charitable contributions.

I've introduced this legislation for discussion in Congress because it's time we reexamined the rationale behind current policy which, in my view, is not in step with our efforts toward establishing a more equitable Tax Code.

The consideration of restoring the charitable deduction for the many Americans of modest incomes who do not itemize is now particularly timely, in light of recent studies confirming that tax incentives for nonitemizers would stimulate their charitable giving.

More than 77 million taxpayers who do not itemize their returns are now told by our Tax Code that their charitable giving is going to be treated less generously than the charitable giving by upper income folks. That doesn't make sense to me.

I believe a nonitemizer who contributes \$500 to charity should receive the same tax benefit as the itemizer who contributes \$500 to charity. The rationale underlying the deduction applies to all taxpayers, that is—all individuals should be encouraged to make donations by excluding from taxation the income they contribute for a public purpose.

Allowing a deduction for nonitemizers will stimulate more charitable giving which will provide more funding for worthwhile nonprofit organizations, many of which provide services that otherwise might have to be provided by the Federal Government. Studies demonstrate that lower income households—nonitemizers—have historically contributed a higher percentage of household income to charity than higher income households. Further, nonitemizers tend to give to causes that serve low and middle income individuals. These important social obligations require and deserve the same encouragement from tax policy as causes supported by upper income individuals.

Some argue that the standard deduction which is allowed nonitemizers already takes into account charitable contributions. But it is not clear how much, if any, attribution for charitable deductions is assumed in the standard deduction. And even if one would accept the proposition that a portion of the standard deduction includes charitable giving, a lower bracket taxpayer's charitable deduction represents significantly less value than the same deduction afforded upper bracket taxpayers. This legislation addresses any concern about double benefits by limiting a nonitemizers deduction to that amount exceeding \$100 of their charitable contributions. The \$100 floor will also help reduce IRS compliance concerns by reducing the number of potential returns for filing.

The point is, lower income Americans should be afforded the same opportunity under our tax laws to give to charities of their choice by allowing them the same charitable deduction available to upper income bracket taxpayers, and we should change our tax laws to provide for that.

## DAVID KIRKWOOD: 15 YEARS OF JOURNALISM EXCELLENCE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a man whose service to the community has been unique and exemplary.

On May 11, the Scarsdale Public Library will honor David Kirkwood for his 15 years of leadership in the profession of journalism. Since 1975, David Kirkwood has served as editor and publisher of the Scarsdale Inquirer, a newspaper published in the 20th Congressional District. In this role, he has demonstrated enormous commitment and dedication both to the community and to the highest standards of journalistic excellence.

Under Kirkwood's leadership, the Scarsdale Inquirer has grown enormously. Kirkwood was instrumental in improving the newspaper by expanding its size and adding features, photos, and columns. In addition, he redesigned the newspaper to give it a more modern flair, and he also computerized its operations for the first time. The result is a paper that is admired and appreciated by all Scarsdale residents both for its appearance and the excellent reporting it provides.

It is always difficult to report news candidly and objectively, while at the same time maintaining positive relationships with a small community. However, Mr. Kirkwood excelled at this task. He never shied away from reporting on difficult stories, and his reporting inevitably contributed to a better understanding of community problems. Often, the Inquirer's coverage contributed to positive resolutions of difficult problems, as when a landlord decided not to evict an elderly woman as a result of a story in the Inquirer.

Kirkwood has given special attention in the Inquirer to covering trials and other legal issues. Under his leadership, the Inquirer was awarded first prize in the New York State Bar Association's competition for legal coverage by weekly newspapers for a story on a dispute involving public display of a creche, which resulted in a lawsuit that was eventually heard by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Kirkwood was educated at Cornell and the University of California at Berkeley. His interest in a wide range of subjects drew him to the field of journalism in the early 1970's. He began his career reporting for Community Newspapers, a group of Long Island papers. He soon became editor and publisher of the Long Island Independent in Long Beach. He then moved to the Scarsdale Inquirer, where he started as associate editor. One year later, he was made editor and publisher of the Inquirer. Since that time, he has become close to numerous individuals throughout Scarsdale and Westchester County, who value him not only as one who contributes to the community, but as a friend on which they rely.

After 15 years of contributing to the Scarsdale community, Mr. Kirkwood and his wife are leaving Westchester to move to the Boston area, where they are both taking on new professional challenges. Mr. Kirkwood will

be sorely missed. He has been a shining example of the best in American journalism, and he has been unwavering in his pursuit of excellence.

On the occasion of Mr. Kirkwood's departure, I want to pay tribute to his many accomplishments and to commend him for the enormous contribution he has made to Scarsdale. In addition, I would like to wish him and his wife the best as they pursue new challenges in a different part of the country. Thank you, David Kirkwood, for making Scarsdale a better place to live, and may you find much success in the future.

## TRIBUTE TO BOB AND LILLIAN ZACKY

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute two outstanding members of our community—Bob and Lillian Zacky. The Zackys are being honored by the Encino B'nai B'rith at the organization's annual dinner where they will receive the prestigious David Award.

Bob and Lillian Zacky are both native Californians. They were born in Los Angeles and attended Fairfax High School. They met while Lillian was still a senior and Bob was in the Army headed for Korea. After the war, Bob and Lillian renewed their friendship and have been married 34 years.

It has been a supremely successful marriage. Apart from their two sons, Gregg and Scott, the Zackys have flourished together both as business partners and community leaders. Bob is president and Lillian the spokesperson for the company they founded—Zacky Foods. They are also active supporters of the United Jewish Appeal, the Greater Los Angeles Zoo Association, the Women's Guild for Cedars Sinai, the California Museum Foundation, and Bob and Lillian serve as vice-presidents of the Food Industries Circle for the City of Hope.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure and privilege to ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting Bob and Lillian Zacky—community leaders and role models for all.

## INTRODUCTION OF PAY ADJUSTMENT FOR BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING AND THE U.S. MINT POLICE FORCES

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will correct an inequity for Federal employees at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the U.S. Mint.

Mr. Speaker, in January the House approved S. 1521, which went on to become Public Law 101-263 on April 4, that provided for an increase in pay for the police at the Na-



tional Zoo to a GS-7 level. This was a good bill.

The problem comes, however, in that the Treasury Bureau of Engraving and Printing Police and the U.S. Mint Police are now classified at a GS-5 level—the lowest of any law enforcement service in the Washington region.

Obviously, this makes it next to impossible to recruit and retain qualified individuals to carry out the very critical function of protecting our Nation's money supply.

This is verified by the fact that currently, there are over 37 vacancies out of 114 possible positions at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Since January, they have hired 10 employees, but lost 14.

Further, their mission and responsibilities are being increased in that they will also be responsible for protecting the new Holocaust Museum, as the police of first response. More work at bottom of the barrel pay—clearly we must redress this inequitable situation.

This legislation is very simple. It merely makes the rate of pay for the police at BEP and the Mint equal to that of the Zoo police. This will change their classification from a GS-5 special rate to a GS-7, entry level.

I urge my colleagues to join me moving forward this important bill to improve the security of our Nation's securities.

#### JUDGE RONALD STRAIGHT, ONE OF CORINTH'S FINEST SONS

#### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 25, the town of Corinth, NY, in my district will be honoring one of its finest sons, Judge Ronald Straight. I'd like to tell you all a little about him.

As I have said many times, a good way to measure a man is to note how much he gives of himself to his community. It is the spirit of voluntarism, which was reborn during the administration of Ronald Reagan and is maturing under George Bush. It is the force that meets society's needs and meets them on the local level, without the intrusion of higher levels of government.

Ronald Straight exemplifies that ideal of voluntarism as well as anyone I know. He was born and raised in Corinth, and has served the town for many years.

He has been a town justice for 22 years, and a 1989 nominee as New York State Magistrate of the Year. He is a member, first aid instructor, and former captain of the Corinth Emergency Squad and the Volunteer Emergency Ambulance Service.

Judge Straight is also an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Corinth.

Almost invariably, a person who is active in his community turns out to be a devoted spouse and parent, too. Judge Straight is no exception. He and his wife Patricia are the parents of five sons, Bruce, Brad, Kerry, Kevin, and Andy.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Straight is one of the finest men I know. The town of Corinth is very proud of him, and so am I. Please join me in

saluting Judge Ronald Straight, who has reflected honor on the court system, his family, his community, and his country.

#### "JUST SAY NO" TO DRUGS ASSEMBLY

#### HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the pleasure of attending a "Just Say No" to drugs assembly at the Peter Muschal Elementary School in Bordentown, NJ. The antidrug and alcohol abuse education program, which was presented by the first through fifth grade students at the school, stressed the positive aspects of remaining drug-free.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend all of the students of the Peter Muschal Elementary School who helped make this program a success. I was particularly impressed with a collection of short essays by some of the fourth grade students on the topic of "What I Like Best About Myself", each of which stresses the important role that a positive self-image plays in resisting the temptations of drug and alcohol abuse. Let me share six of these essays with my colleagues.

My name is Paul DiMattia and I am here to introduce the 4th grade students. We wrote essays telling what we like best about ourselves. We feel that sometimes too much is said about the bad things, so we decided to tell you some good things.

The students sharing their essays are Jennifer Ellmer, Stephen Myers, Michele Hanft, Paula Tudorof, and Jessica Woodward.

#### WHAT I LIKE BEST ABOUT MYSELF

(By Jennifer Ellmer)

What I like best about myself is, I'm my own friend, I live the way I want to live, I like things that know other person would like, I also do things that know other person would do, sometimes! I'm also like no other person! I like to talk, I'm also sometimes a pain! I also know that I'm always going to be one person, not like anyone else.

#### WHAT I LIKE BEST ABOUT MYSELF

(By Steve Myers)

I like myself because I am unique. I am the only one in the 4th grade who has red hair. All the other kids have darker or lighter hair than mine. I also have a lot of friends. I like the way they treat me.

I don't like the way some people make fun of me because I'm different. I hope that changes. I like the way my hair sticks out in a crowd.

#### WHAT I LIKE ABOUT MYSELF

(By Michele Hanft)

The things that I like best about myself are I have my own ideas. I don't copy off of any body's paper because who knows if anything's wrong. I like myself because I know if something's right or wrong. When I ask someone something they don't even listen to me but at least when someone talks to me I listen. Everyone likes the people who are cool and I don't because they are the people who never get done their work and always

get in trouble. I don't like to fight with other people, if I do I might hurt their feelings. Even the people who don't like me I still try to be nice to them but they aren't always nice to me. I also like myself best of all because I don't like to hurt other people. When people are mean to me, they don't realize that their hurting my feelings.

#### WHAT I LIKE ABOUT MYSELF

(By Paula Tudorof)

I like myself because I am the only one in this world and none can ever be like me. That's why I think I'm special. I like myself because I don't have to be like someone else. I can make my own decisions and I don't have to think like any other person. I like myself because I try my best and even if I don't do well I can know that I tried and that's all that counts. I like myself because I am a healthy girl and I don't have any disease like some kids in the world so that makes me very lucky. I like myself because I can speak two languages and I like myself because I can speak, hear, and see, unlike some people, who can't.

#### WHAT I LIKE BEST ABOUT MYSELF

(By Jessica Woodward)

What I like best about myself is that I help old citizens bring in the groceries and I also help my mom study for her tests. My mother is being trained to be a medical assistant, and she's going to work with a doctor. Best of all I really like to help my mother because I love her. My mother deserves the very best because she treats me well. When ever I am sick my mom stands or sits right next to me. So that's why I help my mom and love her so much. When ever my brother and sister bother my mother, I feel real sad, so that's why I try to cheer her up.

#### ANDREW GROVE'S STRATEGIC SECURITY BUDGET

#### HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a very insightful op-ed regarding America's high-tech future which appeared in the April 23, 1990, Los Angeles Times. The article was written by Andrew Grove, the president and CEO of Intel Corp.

He suggests that rather than limiting our security considerations to their military aspects, we should look at the issue more broadly. Specifically, that the military, technological, and economic components be included in a "strategic security budget." Although the military threat to our security is diminishing, thanks to recent events in the East bloc, we are facing the most serious threat to our economic security since the Great Depression. Grove's article examines an innovative option for dealing with the changed security threat.

Andrew Grove's article follows. I recommend it to my colleagues.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Apr. 23, 1990]  
**U.S. NEEDS SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF ITS  
 TECHNOLOGICAL FABRIC**  
 (By Andrew S. Grove)

The great changes sweeping the East Bloc augur major cuts in U.S. defense spending. But before we rush to spend the peace dividend, we should rename the defense budget the "strategic security budget." This would help us think of it as the pot of money we use to defend ourselves against any external force that, left unchecked, would lead to the subjugation of the United States.

The forces likely to determine our independence and security today are different from those of the past. The military danger is diminished, but the technological and economic threat has never been greater. How ironic it would be if the United States goes down in history as the country that succeeded in casting a protective military net over the Free World, only to lose its own economic freedom to the very nations it shielded.

For those of us who earn our living fighting foreign competitors, it is painfully evident that the United States is losing its leadership in one industry after another. American companies must contend with an unusual trinity of forces. Our most ferocious foreign competitors are frequently subsidized and steered toward markets in which the U.S. edge is slipping. We face trade barriers that limit our penetration of foreign markets. Finally, we work with an Administration whose laissez-faire view of the world makes ill-suited to cope effectively with the new realities of international trade.

It is instructive to re-examine some of the changes that occurred in the 1980s. In the electronics industry, for example, there is trouble up and down the industry's food chain. In 1980, there were several American suppliers of the silicon wafers used to make chips. Today, there are none. Ten years ago, U.S. semiconductor manufacturers controlled 75% of the world semiconductor market. Today, their market share is 35%.

Even more alarming is what's happening to our customers. In 1980, U.S.-based electronics companies consumed 42% of the world's semiconductors. The number today is 32%. There is practically no consumer electronics industry in this country. The computer industry, I'm afraid, is next to go.

Projecting these and other trends into the 90's, the United States emerges as a second-rate economic power importing most of its industrial goods and paying for them by selling its natural resources and dwindling corporate assets. That sounds a lot like the definition of a colony. It is difficult to imagine a military action by the Soviet Union, short of a nuclear strike, that could achieve a more damaging blow to the well-being of the United States.

To reverse these trends, we should aim to make America technologically self-sufficient by the end of the decade. A first step would be for the President to acknowledge that the deterioration of our industrial fabric is a threat to our strategic security. This may seem trivial, but for the current Administration it would be a major step.

We must also conceive of solutions that have measurable effects before the targeted problem becomes unmanageable. If we experience another decade like the 80's, it will be all over. So we can't rely on solutions that take longer than 10 years to work. For example, one of the most frequently mentioned—and certainly worthwhile—cures for what ails industrial America is to improve

our education system. The benefits, however, would not begin to be evident until the next century.

Long before then, we need to inject funds into our industrial infrastructure to keep it alive and well. We need to make sure that companies like Intel, its U.S.-based suppliers and its customers will be around to employ the graduates of the improved education system.

So let's declare technological self-sufficiency the top priority of our strategic security spending. Then let's redeploy our current "defense" spending to achieve it, and let's hope we're not too late.

#### TRIBUTE TO BONNIE L. BERNIS

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding community leader from my congressional district. Tonight, the Carmichael Chamber of Commerce is recognizing Bonnie L. Bernis as their 1990 "Businessperson of the Year."

In her 33 years of residency in Carmichael, CA, Bonnie has served her community in a variety of ways. As an assistant bank vice president, the care and concern that she shows her clients helps strengthen the business community and assists Carmichael residents in meeting their financial goals. Bonnie has been an active leader in the Carmichael Chamber of Commerce having served on their board of directors since 1981. She has held office as the chamber's president, and once served as Carmichael's honorary mayor.

Bonnie has a long resume of community service having volunteered her time, energy, and considerable talents to numerous community organizations. Bonnie's contributions include serving from concerned parent in the PTA to financial chairman of the American River Hospital Foundation.

Bonnie, and others like her, are among the most valuable assets a community can have. I feel fortunate to have such leaders in my congressional district who possess the admirable qualities of a strong business sense mixed with an unwavering commitment to their community. Smart business people recognize that a vibrant community makes good business sense.

Mr. Speaker, and fellow colleagues, please join me in congratulating Bonnie L. Bernis as 1990 Carmichael "Businessperson of the Year."

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAM C. PRATELLA

**HON. NITA M. LOWEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has devoted his time and energy to the education of our youth. Dr. William C. Pratella, the superintendent of schools in Mount Vernon, NY, has

dedicated almost 30 years toward serving that community.

During his tenure as teacher, guidance counselor, principal and—for the past 18 years—superintendent, Dr. Pratella has committed himself to providing quality education. He has worked to dramatically improve scores in reading and math at all levels. With the support of public officials, parents, teachers, and the community, he instituted the first magnet elementary school in the State of New York. He has developed programs to expand the opportunities available for gifted youth, and to focus close attention on the special needs of children with personal and educational problems. He has instituted a number of special programs for all grade levels, including a computer literacy program, a suicide prevention program, and an expanded kindergarten and prekindergarten program.

We are deeply indebted to Dr. Pratella. He has devoted 30 years to the Mount Vernon community. School districts across the Nation have much to learn from the models of elementary and secondary education which Dr. Pratella has developed in Mount Vernon. I am honored to be able to pay tribute to his work here today.

#### PANAMA INVASION STILL CONCERNS MANY AMERICANS

**HON. TED WEISS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent article by Corliss Lamont and Beth Lamont about the United States invasion of Panama. This article argues, correctly in my opinion, that the invasion not only violated the U.S. Constitution, but was inconsistent with our international treaty obligations and our long-term interests in Central America as well.

The staggering costs of the United States invasion of Panama are still being tallied—in the tragic loss of American and Panamanian lives, in the economic dislocation of thousands of Panamanians, and in the massive physical destruction which continues to cripple that nation.

As we consider these costs, we should recall that many Americans—including the authors of this article—opposed this unwarranted and illegal invasion from the outset.

#### PANAMA—OPERATION INJUSTICE

(By Corliss Lamont and Beth Lamont)

While turmoils still shake a large part of the civilized world, we cannot afford to forget the folly and brutality of the U.S. invasion of Panama beginning December 20, 1989. President Bush's worst mistake since becoming President was his rash decision to send 27,000 American troops into Panama, supposedly to capture its scoundrel dictator, General Manuel Noriega. Noriega finally surrendered and was brought to the United States where he awaits doubtful prosecution at Miami. However, the truth about the American invasion is now a permanent part of history; and that historic truth tells us that the aggression must take its place in the shameful tradition of U.S. imperialism.



with recent examples in Libya, Grenada, and Vietnam.

The cost of the U.S. invasion has been substantial in terms of American and Panamanian military casualties and especially among Panama's civilians. Owing to censorship by the U.S. Army and the American media, precise figures were never released. Several American commissions that have gone to Panama estimate the total military and civilian dead in Panama at close to 2,000. Of these dead many were found in mass graves. The search for truth is complicated by continuing conditions which resemble a state of siege. Finding witnesses who worked in hospitals and morgues is almost impossible since they have all been fired from their jobs. They are sometimes traced to military camps and schools where 7,000 or more homeless and jobless refugees are existing. Neighbors are being turned against neighbors in a complexity of mixed loyalties, fears and suspicions.

The horror and tragedy of the invasion is well described in a Report issued by the National Lawyers Guild (February 1990) based on the account of a special Guild committee that went to Panama for a week's visit:

"At 12:30 a.m. on December 20, 1989, without any notice, the United States military began dropping bombs into the densely populated barrio of El Chorrillo, in Panama City. All that night, explosions blew apart buildings, and shook the wooden-frame houses where terrified people, clinging to their screaming children, lay face down on the floors, hoping they would survive. Tracer bullets flew through the streets, and Cobra helicopters circled, firing mortars into the cuartel in the center of the neighborhood, and into the homes surrounding it. Fires broke out, as the flimsy wooden homes, most of them built at the beginning of the decade, were bombed or hit by tracers. Smoke filled the streets, whole blocks burned to the ground. In the multi-family apartment buildings, fires raced up the stairways to trap the wounded or elderly who hadn't gotten down in time. Those that could, fled through the gunfire to safety. Many could not. By morning, much of El Chorrillo was smoking rubble; more burned in the following days. As camouflaged American GI's took control of the city around daybreak, sixteen thousand civilians streamed out of their barrio, homeless and traumatized. A square mile was flattened, and thousands were wounded or dead."

As everyone knows, the atrocious American invasion brought ruin to the Panama economy, destroying thousands of shops, industrial plants and homes in Panama City and throughout the country. Experts estimate that it will cost the United States close to \$2 billion to restore Panama's wrecked economy.

Meanwhile, we must recognize that almost all the governments of Central and South America opposed the Panama invasion as did the United Nations and various countries throughout the world. The general foreign opinion was that the U.S. invasion was another disastrous example of American imperialism as shown over the past century.

American imperialist ventures display the march of self-defeating folly; and the Government's cover-up policy in secretly undertaking interventions violates the most fundamental civil liberty—namely, the American people's right to know. These interventions stem from what President Eisenhower called "the military-industrial complex," aided by the C.I.A. Through intense White House propaganda appealing to patriotic

passion they strengthen the party in power and the influence of the Pentagon.

Regarding the Panama invasion Chief Executive Bush totally disregarded the War Powers Act that calls on a President to notify the House of Representatives that he is about to order the use of armed force, and then violated the U.S. Constitution itself which states that only Congress has the power to declare war for the United States. While continually boasting about the values of American democracy, the Bush Administration continually violates its basic tenets.

Addressing the President in an Open Letter, Professor of Philosophy John Somerville states: "Did you not realize how hypocritical it was to launch an armed invasion while you were publicly telling other countries that they must respect human rights and practice democracy by peaceful means?" President Bush, while praising the downfall of dictatorships in Eastern Europe, acted like a dictator himself in regard to Panama. The invasion was a clearcut example of political hypocrisy.

In this Introduction, we could continue to condemn in detail the Panama invasion, but believe it is more effective to reprint three excellent advertisements that support our viewpoint and were published in the media. The first appeared in The New York Times on Jan. 10, 1990, a full page advertisement sponsored by the Ad Hoc Committee for Panama and signed by 69 eminent American citizens; the second ad was printed Jan. 12, 1990 on the Op-Ed page of the Times, sponsored by the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; and the third ad was published Feb. 19, 1990 in The Nation and signed by more than 100 well-known Americans. The advertisements herewith follow:

[From the New York Times, Jan. 10, 1990]

JANUARY 10, 1990.

President GEORGE BUSH,  
The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania  
Avenue, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Your invasion of Panama is illegal.

This invasion, undertaken without consulting Congress, is a violation of the Constitution of the United States, Article 1, Section 8 which clearly states that Congress, not the President, has the power to declare war.

It also violates the U.N. Charter, the OAS Charter and the Canal Treaties.

In resorting to force rather than diplomacy against a Latin American neighbor, you have continued the disastrous pattern of your predecessors and the undermining of U.S. credibility abroad.

Small wonder that the people of Latin America distrust the U.S. For them this is not Operation Just Cause but Operation Just Business.

Granted General Noriega's regime, like all too many around the world, was repressive.

But that does not justify your violating the U.S. Constitution. Nor does it justify interfering with the sovereign nation of Panama.

By sending 24,000 American troops into Panama, you have caused immense damage to this already damaged country. You have killed at least 400 Panamanians, injured hundreds more, caused more than \$100 million in destruction, and left thousands homeless.

And 26 Americans lie dead and hundreds are wounded.

We object to this lawlessness, the carnage and the damage.

We object to the mockery of our Constitution and the freedom in safeguards.

We object to the idea that we can impose democracy on another nation.

We call on you to withdraw the troops now, restore sovereignty to Panama and make reparations to the civilian victims immediately.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 12, 1990]  
WE BELIEVE—THE U.S. INVASION OF PANAMA VIOLATES:

1. The American War Powers Act.
2. The United Nations Charter.
3. The Charter of the Organization of American States.
4. The U.S. Panama Canal Treaties.
5. International law in general.
6. The historic American ideal of world peace.

Although the tyrant Noriega finally surrendered, it remains clear that President Bush's resort to military force against Panama was rash, immoral and unconstitutional. This flagrant aggression of one state illegally invading another state was condemned by the Latin American governments, the Soviet Union, China and public opinion throughout the world.

In the efforts to oust and seize Noriega 23 American lives were lost, while the dead in the Panama Defense Force numbered some 300, and civilians killed reached 400 with 2,000 wounded. "Gun Barrel Democracy," as The Nation puts it.

Further consequences of the invasion are to trap the United States into responsibility for helping to rebuild ruined Panama City and to restore the gutted economy. It is reliably estimated that for America to work its way honorably out of the Panama shambles will cost close to \$2 billion.

A deplorable example of American irrationality was that U.S. troops violently broke into and searched the Nicaraguan Embassy in Panama City. This action itself showed a serious disregard for international law and diplomatic immunity, for which President Bush later apologized.

Any rational evaluation of the Panama invasion must conclude that in important ways it was a disaster. What the Pentagon probably claims as a military victory was clearly a serious defeat in terms of human values and international relations. The U.S. giant has managed to shoot itself in the foot and humiliate itself in dealing with a very small nation of 2,400,000 people.

Once again the U.S. government, with Vietnam looming in the background, has disregarded the many mistakes of the past in Central America, and without considering all the implications, launched a massive overkill. This tragedy will increase anti-American sentiment abroad, especially in the nations of Central and South America.

As Democratic Congressman Ted Weiss says, "Ultimately the decision to invade Panama will be contrary to the national security interest of the United States and will reflect poorly on the reputation and prestige of our nation."

[From the Nation, Feb. 12, 1990]

#### CALL TO ACTION!

To everyone outraged by the U.S. invasion and occupation of Panama: We must sharply escalate our resistance to U.S. aggression & intervention in Central America & throughout the world!

The U.S. government greeted the '90s with a brutal invasion and occupation of Panama. Reports of 1,000 or more civilians killed and thousands more wounded by U.S. bombing and strafing of poor neighbor-

hoods filter through U.S. official lies and media censorship. Many of the dead were quickly buried, unidentified, in mass graves for "humanitarian reasons." Now the U.S. military is running the devastated country by terror and bribe. And what is the "official story"? That this "successful operation" was to "get a drug dealing dictator and protect U.S. lives and treaty rights." President George Bush proudly proclaims that the decimation of this tiny country of 2.3 million people was "worth it."

#### HERE IS THE REAL STORY:

U.S. Media highlights U.S. casualties while civilian suffering and death is still not reported. Network TV coverage of the invasion was a U.S. military video fed to the "press pool" holed up in the U.S. embassy. The media has virtually blacked out major opposition to the invasion amongst people in Panama and around the world (including mass protests in over twenty U.S. cities). They have instead focused all eyes on Manuel Noriega.

Noriega for years was a valued ally of the U.S., on the CIA payroll. He was a key player in the drug and Contra trade, endorsed and overseen by Bush as CIA director and vice-president. Before their "falling out" Noriega received a U.S. award for his role in the "War on Drugs." Endara, now installed by the U.S. in the midst of bombs and blood, served for ten years as a top aide in an earlier regime which openly promoted U.S. and oligarchy interests.

Panama is the biggest military operation since Vietnam. At the same time bombing and murder of poor people and religious workers by U.S.-supported death squads and Contras have increased in El Salvador and Nicaragua. Under the guise of "War on Drugs" the U.S. special forces lead helicopter patrols from a Vietnam-style fire-base against insurgents in Peru and Bush calls for an aircraft carrier group to be stationed off the coast of Colombia with high-tech planes to monitor the whole region.

The truth is that the U.S. aggression in Panama is a major escalation of military intervention in the whole region. The goal is to continue U.S. domination . . . "Yanqui imperialism" as people all over Latin America name it.

Whatever our political or organizational ties, we must dramatically intensify the scope and level of protest actions. We can and must mount a far more powerful resistance to the horror of U.S. imperialist crime. The oppressed people of Panama, Latin America, and the world expect nothing less!

#### INTERVIEW WITH PRIME MINISTER PINDLING

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, recently *Leaders* magazine published an interview with Sir Lynden O. Pindling, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas. Because the interview addressed a number of questions of concern to Members of Congress, I thought it might be helpful to bring this interview to the attention of the Members.

#### BANKING ON PINDLING

(LEADERS EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Honorable Sir Lynden Pindling, Prime Minister of the Bahamas, has in his 23 years in office seen

the Bahamas enjoy a strong economy and a stable government. Legislation that went into effect in January makes investment in the Bahamas even more attractive. But, according to Pindling—who shares his thoughts on the future of the Bahamas in the following interview—the Bahamas is in a season of change. The Government is continuing to review financial legislation, with an eye to making more revisions to further strengthen banking and investment opportunities. In addition, the Bahamas' first large-scale agricultural venture, along with the construction of a flour mill and an animal feed mill, will help the Commonwealth to better feed itself, thus leading the Bahamas into its greatest era of self-sufficiency and economic opportunity.)

Q. There was a time when the Bahamas was the third-largest international financial center in the world after London and New York. Now you are ranked 11th by the I.M.F. What happened, and how do you plan to regain your leading position in the banking sector?

A. Despite the fact that between 1967 and 1988 bank and trust licenses increased from 187 to 391, we did become too complacent. The establishment of International Banking Facilities in New York did take away some business, but it did not represent any real loss in economic terms. Neither did the establishment of offshore banking facilities in Tokyo mean a loss for us. But we did not gain as much as we might otherwise have done. We also failed to keep pace with the changing requirements of the international financial community, and we failed to promote ourselves in the community.

A conscious decision has now been taken to remedy those deficiencies. All our financial legislation has either been revised or is being revised; our record-keeping is being fully computerized for both speed and accuracy; and we are establishing a special unit to promote around the world our superior environment for banking and financial services. We confidently expect to have significantly improved our I.M.F. rating over the next three years.

Q. Insurance is another area of former dominance. Where do you stand today?

A. What I said about our complacency in banking is also true about insurance services, but we have now begun to do in the insurance field what we did in the financial field. Our legislation is being reviewed with a view to updating it wherever it is necessary or advantageous to do so. In both banking and insurance we have an eye to the future. We anticipate that political and economic changes in Western and Eastern Europe will produce a need for new services and new methods of providing existing services, and we intend to be ready to provide both in a timely and efficient manner.

Q. The competition in banking and insurance is stiff. What can the Bahamas offer its clients that they can't get in Switzerland or Singapore?

A. That's not the point, really. As we see it, our efforts must be directed at offering everything Switzerland and Singapore can offer in this Atlantic region. Furthermore, there will be services available in the Bahamas which we anticipate will be less readily available in Europe after the Single Unified Market comes into existence in 1992.

Q. Banking secrecy is facing heavy criticism in some quarters. Do you believe there are legitimate reasons for such secrecy, and how do you propose to deal with the issue?

A. There are legitimate reasons for the criticisms, but there are also legitimate rea-

sons for confidentiality. The criticisms arise from the perception that secrecy covers up criminality and skulduggery. Resolve the questions that give rise to such a perception, and legitimate business and personal confidentiality can be preserved.

Q. You have tightened your banking regulations to guard against money laundering. Has real progress been made in this area?

A. Without a doubt. When we were considered to be the third largest international financial center after London and New York, we were also thought to be the third largest in money laundering activities. We no longer have that dubious distinction. As early as in 1983, the Central Bank of the Bahamas prohibited the banks from accepting large cash deposits of U.S. dollars. As per the system, clearing banks have defined amounts in excess of U.S. \$5,000 as large cash transactions. Attempts to make cash deposits in excess of the limit are required to be reported to the Central Bank promptly, with full particulars of the concerned party such as photocopy of passport, driving license, identity card, temporary address in Nassau, etc. The system is working very well.

The Central Bank also monitors the tenders of U.S. currency notes made by individual clearing banks from time to time and asks for explanations in cases of significantly large tenders. The Association of International Banks and Trust Companies has established a written Code of Conduct for its members which Code enjoins banks to identify their customers and obtain proper references before opening accounts and to prevent use of their institutions in the Bahamas for criminal purposes. The Central Bank maintains a close contact with the Association and supports it in securing adherence to the Code by the individual members.

We have also signed international agreements for the exchange of information in criminal matters and have enacted legislation which enables the seizure and forfeiture of assets that cannot be legitimately accounted for. As a result, Nassau is no longer a significant center for money laundering activities. The record will show that now banks in American, Canadian and European cities and other Caribbean countries have snatched that reputation from us.

Q. The Bahamas is a fairly recent player in international ship registration. Has this venture been successful?

A. International ship registration has been eminently successful. In less than 10 years we have registered over 1,000 ships and almost 16 million tons of shipping. The Bahamas now ranks tenth in the World Shipping League and fifth in the Free Flag League.

Q. Tourism is the major pillar of your economy. You are the number-one destination in the Caribbean, but you have a lot of islands that are not as developed as islands with cities like Nassau and Freeport. How do you intend to develop those islands?

A. The first part of our strategy was to put into other islands the necessary infrastructure of airports, harbors, roads and telecommunications. We are now putting in place and that is the necessary incentive legislation to encourage the economic development of those islands, especially Abaco, Andros, Eleuthera, Exuma and San Salvador, the landfall of Columbus on October 12, 1492.

Q. The Bahamas has been known for a long time as an ideal place for a vacation home, but you don't see a lot of promotion



of this idea. Is this something your government is encouraging?

A. Hitherto, there has not been much promotion of that concept, but there is growing popular support for the idea. It will be specifically encouraged in a new Bahamas Development Encouragement Act which will be introduced shortly in Parliament.

Q. The Bahamas imports most of its food and virtually all of its manufactured products. How do manufacturing and agriculture fit into the country's development plan?

A. We have launched a new program to feed ourselves. The first large-scale agricultural venture, which will supply fruits and vegetables for domestic and foreign markets, will start shortly. Construction will soon begin on a flour mill and animal feed mill. Other agricultural and maricultural ventures are following. Because we appreciate that we must grow more of our food needs, every encouragement will be given to food production, including cattle and sheep rearing. In the proposed Development Encouragement Act, the country will be divided into economic enterprise zones which will have special business incentives and tax benefits, and food production will be one of the industries promoted for such zones.

Q. Two of the greatest fears of foreign investors are political instability and government red tape. What steps are you taking to ensure that neither of these hinders growth and development?

A. I do not believe you will find many countries in this hemisphere with greater political stability and less government red tape than the Bahamas. But we are not satisfied with that. I still believe, however, that our administrative machinery can be made to move more quickly and to operate more smoothly, particularly in the areas of work permits. On the other hand, we cannot afford to relax the checks and balances in our system which have entrenched our stability and which are necessary to protect, for example, our banking industry and our fragile environment.

Q. You have been consistently reelected for 23 years, you have a strong opposition, a free press and a good economy. Many of your neighbors and much of the Third World are not even close to achieving what the Bahamas has. What are you doing to make the sun shine on you?

A. I am not sure that I know the whole answer to that. I suspect, however, that some governments are too certain of their own infallibility, too afraid of and too sensitive to criticism. Because of this, they react too harshly, overlooking completely the necessity for patience and tolerance in public life.

Q. The world is going through fundamental changes politically and economically. How does a small island nation like the Bahamas fit into the new landscape?

A. I think herein lies the greatest challenge facing small countries. With small populations, limited resources and insignificant market shares, the development of global trade in a global market could sweep us away. I have no doubt that small countries will have to ally themselves with larger economic blocs in trading entities and find their niches in them. To merely survive, they will have to provide goods and/or services for those larger economic blocs, and to succeed they will have to do so on a world-class basis. In other words, such goods and/or services that we do produce or provide will have to be competitive in quality and in price in the international market. This will require massive new efforts in human development and training in our countries.

Q. You are only 50 miles from Florida; U.S. investment and interest in the Bahamas are considerable. Are you looking beyond the U.S. for new investment now, and what are your priorities?

A. I do not feel that the level of United States investment will be as great as it was before. Both the Far East and Europe will pose massive economic challenges to America and absorb most of her foreign investment potential. By the same token, the stronger Asian and European currencies will encourage more Asian and European investment in the Bahamas, and that is where I think we shall have to look. We have already begun our investment promotion in Asia, and we are about to renew our efforts in Europe, realizing, of course, that Europeans are likely to be preoccupied with Eastern Europe.

Q. The Bahamas and the U.S. are working together to end the flow of drugs through the Caribbean. Both nations are spending a lot of money on interdiction, but are we getting results?

A. Oh, yes, we are. The law enforcement agencies of both countries confirm this. Indeed, President Bush acknowledges this in his 1990 National Drug Control Strategy. On page 69 you will find: "As a result of successful air and maritime interdiction efforts in the Southeastern United States and the Bahamas, drug smugglers have shifted their focus toward Mexico as a primary transfer point for smuggling drugs into the United States. This shift has created an especially intense drug trafficking area along the Southwest border (Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California), which will be the focus of new interdiction activities."

For us in the Bahamas, this has manifested itself in less drug seizures, both in numbers and in quantity, less drug availability on our streets for local consumption, and less drug money in circulation.

Q. As the longest serving democratic leader in the hemisphere, you have governed through seven U.S. administrations while serving as the leader of the 49-nation Commonwealth. You must have had some rich experiences. What lessons have you learned from these experiences?

A. Simple and old ones, really. Firstly, do the best you can as often as you can. Secondly, never let the bastards get you down. Thirdly, always maintain your sense of humor. ●

## PROPOSED AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, the American Bar Association will meet in August in annual convention to consider many issues and resolutions. One of those resolutions will be offered by three distinguished members of the Nashville legal community: Owen Meredith Smaw, Richard H. Dinkins, and David L. Maddox.

As a courtesy to these three individuals, I would like to share the text of the proposed resolution and some additional background information with members of the legal community at large. While I do not necessarily endorse the resolution, I do believe that discourse and debate of all views is essential to making an

informed decision. Consequently, I am pleased to share this information with those interested in the debate on the death penalty and the International Convention Against Torture.

### TO BE CONDEMNED IPSO FACTO IS TORTURE PER SE

Whereas, the International Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment defines torture as "any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person" \* \* \*;

Whereas, the Convention declares that there are "no exceptional circumstances whatsoever" to justify torture;

Whereas, the Convention is designed to prevent and punish torture committed by government officials or others acting in an official capacity;

Whereas, condemned prisoners are made to suffer extreme mental torture when any sentence of death is imposed;

Whereas, the signing of a death warrant by any government official always causes immediate mental, emotional, psychological and psychiatric torture;

Whereas, prevention of the international crime of torture is to be preferred over punishment of judges, justices, governors, and other government officials who torture condemned prisoners;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the American Bar Association opposes the sentence of death and the signing of any death warrants in America as a clear violation of the International Convention Against Torture.

### THE CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE

#### BACKGROUND

On 10 December 1984 the United Nations adopted the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Convention Against Torture). This represented an important step in the development of international standards against torture which had begun years earlier.

In November 1973 the United Nations passed Resolution 3059 which rejected any form of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Resolution 3218, passed on 6 November 1974, launched the initial stage of a program towards setting standards for the prevention of torture. The resolution included a clause requesting action by future U.N. congresses. In August 1975 the Fifth Congress on the Prevention of Crime drafted minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners worldwide. It categorized torture as a crime of transnational concern.

The United Nations issued its first official declaration against torture on 9 December 1975. The declaration, Resolution 3452, served as a basis for development of the Convention Against Torture. Two years later the United Nations authorized its Commission on Human Rights to draft a convention against torture. The commission authored and negotiated the draft of the convention from 1978 to 1984, when the text was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly.

Additionally, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides a historical basis for the prohibition of torture. The covenant prohibits torture under all circumstances, including war, invasion, or other states of emergency.

## CURRENT WORLDWIDE STATUS

The Convention against Torture came into force on 26 June 1987, the thirtieth day after twenty nations had ratified the treaty. The first meeting of States Parties (countries which had ratified the treaty) was held on 26 November 1987.

The Committee against Torture established under the Convention is comprised of 10 experts. Currently, nationals from Argentina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, France, Mexico, Philippines, Switzerland, and the U.S.S.R. are serving on the Committee. Each member of the Committee serves as an independent expert and is not a representative of the nation of their origin. The committee has begun receiving communications and reports. It is authorized to investigate allegations of torture.

As of 20 February 1989, 41 states had ratified (become a State Party to) the convention; 38 additional countries had signed the treaty. Signing indicates an official intent to ratify the treaty at a later date.

## TREATY SYNTHESIS

## Substantive Articles

Article 1 defines torture as any act which intentionally inflicts severe pain, physical or mental, on a person to obtain information or a confession, to punish, or to intimidate or coerce him or a third person by a public official or other person acting in an official capacity.

Article 2 allows for no exceptions to the prohibition against torture.

Article 3 forbids States Parties from forcibly returning a person to a country where there are substantial grounds to expect that that person may be tortured.

Article 4 requires each State Party to make torture and attempted torture criminal offenses punishable by law.

Article 5 discusses States Parties' jurisdiction over certain torture cases.

Article 6 mandates that any person accused of torture shall be taken into custody by the country in which that person is found at the time. That country shall initiate an investigation while assisting the accused person in communicating with a representative of his/her country.

Article 7 requires the detaining country to either extradite the accused person or to prosecute the case as a serious offense under the law of that country. The detained person must receive fair treatment at all times.

Article 8 makes torture and attempted torture extraditable offenses in any extradition treaty existing between State Parties. Where no extradition treaty exists between countries, States Parties may consider the Convention a legal basis for extradition.

Article 9 requires mutual assistance between States Parties in criminal proceedings concerning torture.

Article 10 requires each country to ensure that law enforcement personnel and other officials be educated and informed as to the prohibitions against torture.

Article 11 mandates that each State Party keep under review all rules and policies pursuant to torture.

Article 12 requires each State Party to ensure a prompt and fair investigation into allegations of torture in territories under that country's jurisdiction.

Article 13 allows a person alleging that s/he has been tortured to file a complaint and to receive a fair and prompt investigation. Further, steps shall be taken to protect that person and other witnesses.

Article 14 requires each State Party to ensure that victims of torture of their sur-

viving relative/s have the right to redress and adequate compensation.

Article 15 prohibits statements obtained through torture from being allowed as evidence in court.

Article 16 obligates each State Party to prevent acts of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment which do not amount to torture, when such acts are committed by or with the consent of an official or a person acting in an official capacity.

## Procedural Articles

Article 17 mandates the establishment of a Committee against Torture consisting of ten experts of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field to human rights.

Article 18 sets up the rules and structure of the Committee.

Article 19 requires that within one year after ratification, States Parties must report on how they have fulfilled their responsibilities to the treaty. Supplementary reports must be filed every four years.

Article 20 obligates the Committee to invite a State Party accused of torture to cooperate in an examination of the information and to submit observations. If an official inquiry is made, the Committee shall seek the cooperation of the State Party concerned. In agreement with that country, such an inquiry may include a visit to its territory.

Article 21 allows a State Party at any time to recognize the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from a State Party claiming that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations under this Convention. Such communications may be received and considered only if submitted by a State Party which has made a declaration recognizing the competence of the Committee. No communication will be considered by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration.

Article 22 allows a State Party to recognize the competence of the Committee to consider communications from individuals claiming to be victims of torture. The same rules apply as in Article 21.

Article 23 discusses the diplomatic rights of the Committee.

Article 24 requires the Committee to submit an annual report to States Parties and to the U.N. General Assembly.

Article 25, 26, and 27 open the Convention for signature and ratification and govern its entry into force.

Article 28 allows States Parties not to recognize the competence of the Committee in regard to article 20. It also allows States Parties to withdraw previously made reservations.

Article 29 discusses amendment procedures.

Article 30 allows for arbitration of disputes between State Parties when negotiation is not viable.

Article 31 allows States Parties to withdraw from the Convention. Such a withdrawal would not release the State Party from responsibilities for acts committed prior to the date of withdrawal.

Article 32 requires the U.N. Secretary General to inform members about the treaty's progress.

Article 33, the final article, states the languages in which the treaty is authentic.

## IMPORTANCE OF THE TREATY

Like the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, neither of which immediately lived up to their lofty aspirations,

the treaty creates a momentum toward the realization of the hopes which it offers.

The Convention makes it legitimate for a nation to be concerned and to intercede regarding the behavior of another country toward its citizens. The findings of the Committee against Torture lend significant weight to international efforts to end torture. As the Committee continues to function, its decisions and investigations aid human rights work throughout the world.

The treaty reinforces the definition of torture so that torturers can no longer claim that they were unaware of the meaning of torture. It further institutes measures to prevent torture and to punish violators when torture takes place. Each State Party is required to make torture a punishable offense and must take measures, such as training and educating law enforcement officials, to prevent torture.

Any torturer found in the territory of a State Party must be prosecuted or extradited. A state party can prosecute regardless of where the torture took place. Further, the Committee investigates charges of torture and works to enforce the treaty.

Significantly, the convention has a direct impact on torture victims. States Parties are required to investigate allegations of torture which are made by victims. Victims and witnesses must be protected during investigations and prosecution. The treaty also gives victims the right to compensation for torture. It further forbids statements made under torture from being used in court.

## U.S. ACTION TO DATE

The United States signed the Convention against Torture on 8 April 1988. On May 1988 the Reagan Administration submitted the convention to the Senate. It was referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the body responsible for reporting all international treaties to the full Senate.

The Administration enclosed with the treaty 4 declarations, 4 reservations and 9 understandings which propose to the Senate various qualifications which the United States might make upon ratifying the treaty. Many of these statements specifically and detrimentally alter the purpose and effect of the convention. They include: 1) a redefinition of torture which raises the threshold of pain which one must suffer and which allows certain circumstances and justifications for torture; 2) a proviso which excludes U.S. participation in almost all of the international monitoring aspects of the treaty and 3) a limitation which makes the treaty unenforceable domestically unless new legislation is passed.

As of April 1989 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had neither held nor scheduled hearings to consider the treaty. Once the Committee completes hearings on the treaty, it will submit its report and recommendation to the full Senate. Two thirds of the Senators voting must vote in favor of the treaty.

## IMPORTANCE OF U.S. RATIFICATION

In 1984, the U.S. Congress passed and the President signed the Joint Resolution against Torture (P.L. 98-447) committing the U.S. to combat the practice of torture. The resolution refers to the Convention against Torture still in draft form. Now that work on the Convention is complete and it is in force, the United States can add this latest tool to its arsenal to combat torture worldwide.

The United States played a major role in drafting the treaty. It should complete the



process by ratifying the convention. It is the only permanent member of the U.N. Security Council which has not ratified the convention.

The United States publicly proclaims support for human rights. The longer it waits to ratify the treaty, the more its credibility as a human rights leader is eroded.

Ratification is vital in proving the U.S. commitment to human rights as a concern that crosses national boundaries. It affirms to the international community U.S. determination to combat torture with every available tool. It allows the United States to join with other countries in pursuing and prosecuting torturers wherever they are found.

The Convention against Torture recently came into force and the Committee against Torture into operation. The United States stands to gain from participating in the early stages of this new and developing institution. The Convention offers a realistic forum and context for constructive dialogue as compared to rhetorical declamations and denunciations.

Since its record on torture is relatively good, the U.S. has little to fear from ratifying the Convention.

Ratification assures continuity in the U.S. commitment to control torture and protect U.S. citizens against torture through future administrations.

U.S. action or inaction influences many other countries. U.S. ratification may persuade others to follow its example.

U.S. ratification will aid U.S. human rights activists. U.S. human rights workers would finally have the advantage of working for progress in human rights as citizens of a nation which accepted this fundamental human rights treaty. The effect of their work will be enhanced.

**ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING U.S. RATIFICATION  
OF THE CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE  
(Partial list)**

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.  
American Bar Association.  
Amnesty International.  
Armenian Assembly of America.  
B'nai B'rith International.  
B'nai B'rith Women.  
Federal Bar Association.  
Human Rights Watch.  
International Human Rights Law Group.  
Lawyers Committee for Human Rights.  
Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee.  
National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the USA.  
National Council of Churches of the USA.  
Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute.  
United Nations Association of the USA.  
U.S. Catholic Conference.

**AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLER INCENTIVE AND RETENTION ACT**

**HON. DOUGLAS H. BOSCO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 1990*

Mr. BOSCO. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced legislation which I believe is crucial to remedying a chronic problem affecting the health and vitality of our Nation's air traffic control system. The Air Traffic Controller Incentive and Retention Act will attract and retain qualified personnel to handle safely and expeditiously the ever-increasing amount of air

traffic in our congested skies. My bill is aimed at boosting system capacity through increased productivity of the key component of the air traffic control system: the controllers themselves.

It is time that we faced up to facts. The air traffic control work force has not been rebuilt to prestrike levels, especially in the number of full performance level controllers [FPL's]. For yet another year, the Federal Aviation Administration will fall approximately 2,000 FPL's short of the congressionally mandated level.

Under the FAA's pay demonstration project, we have been trying to attract and retain qualified controllers at some of our most besieged air traffic control facilities. However, in order for this project to succeed, controllers must often be siphoned off from other busy and strained facilities which have no controllers to spare. We only have so many fingers or controllers to plug the holes in this leaking dike, and we are running out of them.

In spite of promises to provide better screening and education, the deplorable washout percentage at the FAA's Oklahoma City Academy shows no sign of declining. More frightening still is the employment crisis that looms ahead. Beginning in 1995, almost half of the controller work force will be eligible to retire; there are few compelling reasons for these controllers to stay on. Sixty-thousand-dollar annual salaries are the exception, not the rule. Younger controllers are resigning at an alarming rate. Last year, at the Oakland Terminal Radar Approach Control, 17 FPL's quit—more than a third of their actual FPL work force.

Implementation of the new National Airspace Plan will require so-called bubble staffing to handle training on new equipment and concurrent operation of the air traffic control [ATC] system. The ATC system cannot shut down while controllers learn to operate this new technology. And the so-called labor saving equipment of the NAS plan is contingent upon greater reliance on existing FAA personnel.

The lessons of the past 9 years are clear. While we have been fighting a series of protracted skirmishes at individual air traffic control facilities, we have been losing the overall battle to provide safe and effective and traffic control. We must be able to attract and retain the best possible people throughout the Nation, not just at a few locations. I believe my legislation will accomplish this goal by raising the controller pay differential from 5 to 15 percent, offering premium pay for Saturday work, and eliminating the age limitation on voluntary retirement for controllers with 20 years of service.

I believe that this money would be well spent. We are currently wasting millions of dollars on ill-suited controller candidates who fail at the academy or who cannot certify at their air traffic control facilities. We are losing to retirement and resignation, controllers in whom the Government has invested between \$100,000 and \$200,000 and whose value to our safety and the economy is inestimable. This is unacceptable.

Half measures and public relations campaigns will no longer do. We must attract candidates who have the qualifications and aptitude to make it through the academy and

pass muster in the air traffic control system. We must ensure that controllers stay in that system as productive and active members doing what they do best: separating aircraft. We must build and sustain a vibrant work force committed to excellence in order to increase the margin of safety and system capacity. That is exactly what my legislation will do and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I would like to thank the National Air Traffic Controllers Association for their assistance over the past months. Their observations and expertise were most helpful and I look forward to working with them as well as the entire aviation community, and the U.S. flying public to make this legislation a reality.

**CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT FOR  
HEAD START JUSTIFIED**

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 1990*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, Head Start is a favorite program among Members of Congress, and for very good reason. It is a program that works! Studies of Head Start reveal that children who participate in the program do better in school, are less likely to drop out, and make better social and emotional adjustments to the learning environment.

Often times Members of Congress have to sell big ticket items to their constituents, who are concerned about the size of the Federal deficit and the damage that deficit may do to the financial security of future generations. The budget submitted by President Bush requested an increase of \$500 million for Head Start, to a record high total of \$1.9 billion. There is no question that whatever levels of funding for Head Start Congress approves will be Federal dollars well spent.

This Members' constituents in Beatrice, NE know about this effective program as well. Thanks to the following excellent editorial from the Beatrice Daily Sun, this Member's support of the Head Start Program at home is made all the easier.

[From the Beatrice Daily Sun, May 4, 1990]

**LARGER HEAD START PROGRAM IMPORTANT**

(By Kent Thomas)

Without any specific numbers to back me up, I still believe that the large majority of toddlers who attend and enjoy pre-school will go on to become above-average students and make a success of their lives.

Sure, there will be exceptions, for any number of reasons, but I think the generalization is valid.

The pre-school experience is probably more important for children of disadvantaged families than others because it provides a learning opportunity that might not otherwise be possible. Often, young people in poverty-stricken or broken homes don't get the chance to learn as much at home as they should.

Which brings us to the Head Start program, called by Helen Blank of the Children's Defense Fund "the most popular low-income program because of its unique nature in addressing so many problems at

once." She goes on to cite studies that show participants in Head Start or similar programs are more likely to graduate from high school and become self-supporting and less likely to be arrested or become teen parents than are non-participants.

Since 1965 Head Start has been providing education, hot meals, medical and social services to low-income pre-schoolers and involving their parents in their education as volunteer helpers. Among its supporters is President Bush who in his fiscal 1991 budget has asked for an additional \$500 million for Head Start, which he says will extend it to another 180,000 pre-schoolers. Head Start's present budget allows it to reach only about 453,000 children, less than 20 percent of those eligible, according to Ms. Blank.

Oregon Gov. Neil Goldschmidt is going a step further, proposing the Head Start be extended to every low-income child in his state, to be funded by 30 percent of state lottery revenues. Adopting the measure, Goldschmidt said in his recent state of the state address, would be "the biggest economic development decision Oregon is ever going to make."

FRED ACUNTO, CHARLTON  
HEIGHTS FIFTH GRADERS,  
SHOW CIVIC PRIDE

### HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, there's a new spirit in the land, a spirit of civic involvement and awareness. I'd like to report on an example of this new spirit in the 24th District of New York.

Mr. Fred Acunto's fifth graders at Charlton Heights Elementary School in Ballston Lake, NY, are participating in a program Congress established and named "The Civic Achievement Award Program," which combines education and participation.

These fifth graders gave up many of their lunchtime recess hours and Saturdays to distribute to area residents 4,500 ribbons, suitable for attaching to car antennas as reminders to high school students to drive safely in this exciting but occasionally dangerous season of proms and graduation festivities.

Mr. Speaker, as I have said on this floor many times, my definition of a good citizen is someone who gives of himself to his community, who participates in the effort to make his community a better place.

Mr. Acunto is a friend of mine, and a member of my nonpartisan academy selection board, so I'm already quite aware of his dedication to the best interests of his young students. On June 21, the school will hold its awards assembly. Please join me in saluting Mr. Acunto and the outstanding fifth graders of his class. Such examples reassure us that with such young people as these, the future of this country is in good hands.

### ALLEN ZIEGLER RECEIVES UNIVERSITY OF JUDAISM HONORARY DOCTORATE DEGREE

### HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Allen Ziegler for his exceptional commitment to philanthropic causes. On May 27, Allen will be awarded an honorary Doctorate degree by the University of Judaism in recognition of his lifelong dedication to improving the quality of life in his community and his ongoing commitment to the university. The degree will be awarded to him a special convocation and dinner at Sinai Temple.

Over the years Allen Ziegler has proven himself to be a dedicated supporter of the Southern California Jewish community, and especially the University of Judaism. He is a member of the university's board of directors, he was the first recipient of the Eternal Light Award, and in 1985 was inducted in the prestigious Society of Fellows. His many gifts to the university also reflect his strong commitment to education and to the Jewish community: the Ruth and Allen Ziegler administration building on the Familian campus stands as a reminder of his generosity.

Other Jewish institutions including Camp Ramah, Cedars-Sinai and the City of Hope have also been the beneficiaries of his continuous commitment to the American Jewish community. Among other gifts of note, a University of Judaism scholarship and a cabin at Camp Ramah bear his name.

In addition to his philanthropic activities, Allen has been an extremely successful businessman. He is executive vice president of Westco Products, one of the Nation's largest bakery supply manufacturers. The firm has been run by the Ziegler family for over 45 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Allen Ziegler's dedication to the university and to strengthening the Jewish community. Please join me in congratulating him on his receipt of an honorary Doctorate degree from the University of Judaism.

### THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CALIFORNIA CULTURAL ASSEMBLY

### HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to stand before my colleagues today and call their attention to the California Cultural Assembly on the occasion of their 10th anniversary.

For the past decade, the California Cultural Assembly has dedicated itself to the development and growth of multicultural artistic pro-

grams in Sacramento. The definite focus of the CCA is to convey a greater knowledge and appreciation of African-American artistic cultural contributions to the American landscape.

Among the many accomplishments of the California Cultural Assembly, they were the first to sponsor and present the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island Buildings "Move to Freedom"; founded and presented the first multicultural music concert in Oak Park in 1984; first nonprofit organization to present jazz clinics and concerts to area high school and community college students; founded the Black American Renaissance Day which is held annually at Cal-Expo during the State fair, and published a comprehensive yearly multicultural arts calendar containing monthly listings of programs produced by large and small nonprofit arts and cultural organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating a decade of accomplishments which the citizens of Sacramento have benefited greatly from best wishes for continued successes in all future endeavors.

### IN MEMORY OF L. NICHOLAS RUWE

### HON. BILL SCHUETTE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. SCHUETTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to remember L. Nicholas Ruwe, a genuine role model and a man dedicated to serving his country.

I would like to share the remarks I gave at his recent funeral in Detroit. I hope these remarks help you feel the energy, patriotism, integrity, and character that motivated Nick Ruwe during his over 30 years of public service.

### REMARKS

When Nancy asked me to join her, Les, and their many friends to talk with you about Nick today, I felt privileged to be able to share with you some memories of an extraordinary man who was one of the best—a man whose spirit, dedication to country, and zest for life we celebrate today.

Many here had the good fortune and were blessed to know Nick Ruwe. You had the benefit of growing up with him. You were able to fully appreciate his love for his family, his love for people, his love for the outdoors, and his love for the political arena and public service.

Together, Nick and Nancy Ruwe demonstrated to us every day the importance of living a life of friendship, loyalty, and service to others. They have been true partners, supporting and helping each other and sharing the fruits of their triumphs and successes together.

I had the privilege of coming to know Nick during his legacy of public service to America. I am grateful for having been in his company and for the opportunity to learn from a man who has walked with presidents, walked with kings, and is now walking with God.



As you know, Nick's career in public service spanned over thirty years. His talent and energy took him to great heights. He served in varied capacities with Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, and George Bush. You've heard their words today.

Nick served our nation proudly as an Ambassador to Iceland. Upon his departure, their president awarded him that nation's highest honor, the Order of the Falcon, the first U.S. Ambassador ever to receive such a tribute.

Secretary of State Jim Baker, a friend of Nick's and mine, told me: "Nick Ruwe was the epitome of loyalty, character, and integrity, the highest qualities in public service."

What will always be remembered by those of us here and others across the country, and indeed the world, was Nick's extraordinary loyalty to his friends. We reveled at this sense of humor, loved to hear his laughter and cannot help but smile at the memories of the times he laughed hardest at himself.

Nick Ruwe was a compassionate man, and shall we say, a competitor who enjoyed the battle for causes in which he believed. Nick was also known for getting the job done. He had his own style, his own way of doing things. Not brash, not glitzy. He got the job done.

This became clear at the very start of his political career. It was as a twenty-six year old raw rookie in politics that Nick Ruwe burst on the scene.

Nick hired on to the Nixon Presidential campaign in 1960 and was sent to Dallas to help coordinate an event. His new co-workers watched nervously as Nick strolled in carrying tennis rackets, skis, and summer and winter tuxedos, with valets and Louis Vuitton luggage.

"Hi, I'm Nick, the rally guy." He said by way of introduction. A call was quickly made to a trusted Nixon aide.

"Who did you send me?" A jittery campaign staffer asked as he attempted to explain who and what had just walked through the door.

"Well," Nixon's aide said, "This may be the worst we ever had, or the best we ever had. There's no way of telling."

Well, what was telling was the way Nick solved problems. The Nixon campaign had a problem. They needed to use a hall for their rally, but the building had been booked for a year in advance by the Ford Motor Company. Seemingly no amount of pleading could get the folks from Ford to free up the room.

Nick, learning of the situation, repeatedly asked if he could help. The campaign staffer finally said, "O.K., kid, give it a shot."

Nick quietly slipped out of the room. The Nixon campaign received a phone call a few minutes later from someone at Ford telling them that the company was giving up the hall for Nixon.

All heads turned toward Nick and finally someone asked: "What did you do?"

Nick shrugged and said "Oh nothing. I just called Henry."

"Henry who?" asked the jittery campaign staffer.

"Henry Ford. He's my neighbor."

From that moment on, everyone knew they had one of the best. Nick Ruwe was one of the best. Nick Ruwe will always be one of the best.

## USIA SPONSORED RUSSIAN DELEGATION

### HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues Kenneth Jacobson's and Myrna Shinbaum's article entitled "Russian Writers Sow Seeds of Anti-Jewish Hatred." This article touches on an issue of utmost importance and urgency: anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and the need to publicly condemn this dangerous attitude.

The article specifically discusses the United States Information Agency's recent sponsorship of a United States trip for a delegation of Soviet writers, some of whom have published works expressing anti-Semitic views. The USIA's sponsorship of such a group can be perceived as U.S. Government acceptance and/or endorsement of these writers' prejudices.

I urge my colleagues to read Mr. Jacobson's and Ms. Shinbaum's article:

#### RUSSIAN WRITERS SOW SEEDS OF ANTI-JEWISH HATRED

(By Kenneth Jacobson and Myrna Shinbaum)

(Mr. Jacobson is director of ADL's International Affairs Division; Ms. Shinbaum is director of the agency's Soviet Jewry Project)

The arrival in the United States in recent days of seven leading Russian nationalist writers has touched off a storm of protests. The Russian writers are here for a month-long stay as guests of the United States Information Agency.

Several of the writers, whose literary ability is unquestioned, are either themselves anti-Semites or have condoned anti-Semitism.

In the U.S.S.R. today, the media—like much of Soviet society—is polarized. Mostly it is supportive, albeit to varying degrees, of Gorbachev's reforms. However, a number of periodicals, in particular literary ones, a genre that has traditionally played an important role in Russian public life, have adopted hardline Russian nationalist—and anti-Semitic—positions. The most influential of these are the monthlies *Nash Sovremennik* and *Molodaya Gvardiya* and the weekly *Literaturnaya Rossiya*.

*Literaturnaya Rossiya* is an organ of the Russian Writers Union, which is a body torn apart in recent months by infighting between nationalist and liberal writers and now dominated by the former. The proceedings of the last plenums of the Union (the sixth in November 1989 and the seventh in March 1990), reproduced almost in full by *Literaturnaya Rossiya*, demonstrate the depth of anti-Jewish (nominally "anti-Zionist") feeling among many Russian writers. A lengthy "Letter from Russia's Writers," signed by no less than 74 authors—many of them of considerable standing in the literary world and in public affairs generally—is an outcry against the alleged defamation of Russia and the Russian people. Once again, the Jews are singled out as the principal target. The 74 signatories lambaste what they see as a pro-Jewish bias in the leading Soviet mass media, where, they claim, there has taken root "an uncritical, sugary-sweet and virtually servile attitude to Jewry, past

and present, local and foreign, and including imperialists and Zionists."

The authors are vehemently opposed to any new law against anti-Semitism in the U.S.S.R. Such a law, they claim, would place the Jews in a privileged position: when legislation of this kind existed in the 1920s and 1930s, it was "essentially A Law About the Genocide of the Russian People." For good measure, the writers allege that "Zionists" bear direct responsibility for many pogroms, including pogroms against Jews, and for "trimming the dry branches" of their own nation's trunk in Auschwitz and Dachau and in Vilnius. In other words, the Jews were accomplices in their own Holocaust.

As it turns out, the three literary anti-Semitic publications are well represented by the Russian nationalist writers who are currently on the U.S.I.A.-sponsored visit. Stanislav Kunyayev is chief editor of *Nash Sovremennik*, Ernst Safonov is chief editor of *Literaturnaya Rossiya*, and Pavel Gorelov is one of the editors of *Molodaya Gvardiya*. Furthermore, among the 74 signatories of the "Letter From Russian Writers" are three of those writers now in the United States—Stanislav Kunyayev, Oleg Mikhaylov and Viktor Likhonov.

Stanislav Kunyayev made a personal contribution to the nationalist debate at the seventh plenum of the Russian Writers' Union this March. According to *Literaturnaya Rossiya* (March 30, 1990), Kunyayev remarked sarcastically that Yunost, a liberal literary journal, "strengthened Soviet nationality relations by, for instance, publishing Galich in one issue, Korzhavin in another, Brodsky in a third, and Alsyonov in a fourth—producing in this way a peculiar multi-national picture." It so happens that all of these authors—Aleksandr Galich, Naum Korzhavin, Iosif Brodsky and Vasily Aksyonov—are (or were, in the case of Galich, who is dead) of Jewish origin.

Not satisfied with this observation, Kunyayev went on to offer advice to Rukh, the Ukrainian national movement, an organization which has, in fact, issued a declaration condemning anti-Semitism: "Do not be puppets in the hands of a third force, Kunyayev warned, do not destroy our ancient Russian-Ukrainian lines, and do not dance to the tune of those who are as indifferent to Russian culture as they are to Ukrainian culture."

For U.S. officials, who offered support for these visiting writers, there is clearly a need for greater scrutiny of such guests of a U.S. agency.

For the Soviet Union, the question is one of education. Here in the United States, the very fact that individuals or organizations are exposed as anti-Semitic goes a long way to countering any influence they may have. The American public long ago rejected anti-Semitism. In the Soviet Union, the story is less clear; with a long tradition of anti-Semitism, and with the absence of a process of education to combat the problem, views enunciated by these writers are not rejected as illegitimate.

In the long run, if the Soviets are truly to enter the Western world, as Gorbachev envisions, they must undergo a process of self-education and of educating the public about democratic values and the evil that is anti-Semitism. Only then can we talk about winning the battle against this ancient disease.

REFORMING THE FEDERAL  
CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM

## HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the current Federal Crop Insurance Program is not serving the taxpayer or the farmer as well as it should. Low participation rates, which have been artificially inflated by disaster assistance requirements recently, are a prime indicator of this fact.

A viable crop insurance program has disproportionately large value to Great Plains States such as Nebraska due to the greater extremes in climate and the greater likelihood of localized droughts as compared to the eastern Corn Belt and Southeastern States. Sparsely settled States of the Great Plains, with few representatives in Congress, would be hard pressed to routinely get disaster legislation passed for the relatively frequent drought and severe weather problems prevalent in the Great Plains.

Additionally, disaster legislation is a poor substitute for a good insurance program. For example, such special disaster legislation, if enacted with some frequency, actually serves to reduce participation rates and hence the viability of both public and private crop insurance.

The administration's proposal to eliminate Federal crop insurance funding from the 1991 budget proposal should be viewed as a challenge from the administration to the House Agriculture Committee to develop a new and innovative Crop Insurance Program. The Congressional Commission for the Improvement of the Federal Crop Insurance Program, authorized by Congress in 1988, has developed a number of recommendations, which it presented to the executive branch and Congress in the spring of 1989. In April 1989, the Commission provided 26 short-term recommendations to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation [FCIC]. Twenty-two of these recommendations were implemented by the FCIC in the 1990 Crop Insurance Program. This record of action has been totally ignored by many FCIC critics.

In late July 1989, the Commission made 24 additional longer term recommendations to be implemented by the FCIC. Of these, there has been some definitional disagreement over the number implemented, with critics claiming that three were implemented, while FCIC claims that five have been implemented. Some action has been taken on seven of the recommendations, and no action has been taken on five. Twelve of the recommendations require legislation to be fully implemented.

Due to concern and confusion over the status of the 1991 Crop Insurance Program, the FCIC has issued statements recently which clarify prospects for its future existence. The FCIC has acknowledged that decisions concerning the continuation of the FCIC will be made by the Congress. The administration can propose that the program be eliminated, but only the Congress can act to actually eliminate it.

Proposed legislation is currently before the House Agriculture Committee to reform the Federal Crop Insurance Program. This Member encourages his colleagues on the Agriculture Committee to give these proposals their full consideration and reform the Federal Crop Insurance Program to serve the needs of the farmer as well as the taxpayer. I submit the following editorial from the May 4, 1990, Omaha World Herald for the RECORD.

A SENSIBLE MOVE IS MADE ON CROP  
INSURANCE ISSUE

The federal government made a wise decision on continuing to underwrite crop insurance while the future of the program is being debated in Washington.

Winter wheat growers will be able to buy the subsidized insurance for the crop they will plant this fall. With 1991 crop insurance being sold now, the extension of the federal subsidy was timely.

Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter had proposed that either crop insurance or a crop-disaster program be funded, but not both. President Bush had suggested eliminating crop insurance. Congress has been studying the program with an eye toward making changes.

In the contest between disaster relief and crop insurance, the latter seems clearly superior in many respects. It allows prudent farmers to decide the level of risk they want to assume for the outcome of their planting year. A farmer worried about drought or hail would invest in the subsidized crop insurance; one willing to risk the weather would not.

Disaster relief is a different situation entirely. It is a political Christmas tree in many ways, given or withheld at the whim of Congress. Which areas it covers, whom it protects and the amount of protection are all subject to debate and bargaining.

Last year, disaster relief was supposedly geared to the drought in the Midwest, but about \$1 billion in relief went to farmers in other areas for "disasters" as diverse as insect damage and a growth-delaying cold snap—things that farmers have for years been considering the normal perils of agriculture.

In addition, disaster relief depends on wide-scale problems—storm fronts that unleash multiple tornadoes or wide-spread hail, for example. If a small hailstorm flattens the corn in two or three fields, there's a good chance the area wouldn't be declared a disaster and no aid would be forthcoming.

Crop insurance, however, would likely cover the damage.

About half the crop acres in the country were insured last year. The federal government spends \$450 million to \$500 million a year on the program. Contrast that with the cost of the disaster aid program in 1989: \$3.9 billion. Or the total amount spent in the 1980s for disaster relief: \$8 billion.

Farming has always been an uncertain way of earning a living. It is a dependent on many things that a farmer can't control: rain, sunshine, north winds, early frosts, tornadoes, hail. Congress and the Bush administration are doing the proper thing by looking at what the federal government's role should be in protecting agriculture against the uncertainties that are a normal part of doing business.

In the meantime, however, giving a short-term extension to the insurance in subsidy for the coming crop year will allow farmers to make informed choices as they plan their planting programs.

## WHY I AM PROUD OF AMERICA

## HON. CHUCK DOUGLAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD the text of a speech written by Ryan Neil Hansen, of Amherst, NH, for the Veterans of Foreign Wars' "Voice of Democracy" program. The topic of the speech was "Why I Am Proud of America," and it embodies the spirit and meaning of the freedoms we have in this country that we too often take for granted. I hope that more of today's young people feel about America the way that Ryan Hansen does.

## WHY I AM PROUD OF AMERICA

(By Ryan Neil Hansen, New Hampshire Winner, 1989/90 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

The air was crisp and fresh, and I rolled down the car window to let more of it in. My best friend had just picked me up to go to the high school to watch our girls varsity soccer teams defend their undefeated record. When we pulled into the parking lot, we were just in time to catch up with a few more of our friends as they were walking over to the field. We talked about the events of the night before and of what we might want to do that evening. A breeze blew against us and made my flannel shirt wave like the flags in the center of town on the Fourth of July. The sun shone across the field and on those who occupied it and we stood at the sidelines cheering on our team. Later we would saunter to the other side of the field where the players parents sat. We knew most of the girls on the field and their families and could openly chat and joke with them as we watched the game. It was a great day.

Later that day we would find ourselves back at the school standing with the same friends and a couple newcomers, but this time to watch our football team attempt to break their losing streak. The sun was hotter now and I removed my loose fitting shirt to reveal a t-shirt and a pair of arms losing their summer tan. I glanced at the scoreboard which reminded me that we were losing by 14 points. But just to the side of it I noticed how the trees had begun their change in color. The reds and oranges blended in with what green still held on. The football team lost, but fall was here and it was still a great day. Why am I proud of America? Not for its foreign policy or its position as a superpower. I am proud of America because of its individual communities. The same thing that was going on in my town was happening in towns and cities all over the nation. People everywhere gathered to watch their teams play or get a head start on their fall raking or went to the bank or put in a couple of extra hours at the office. And in every one of these towns, whether these people were aware of it or not, they cared about their community. It is in these communities that these people will grow up, wed, raise their children, and retire. And between these events, these same people will add to the community by holding an office in their local government, volunteering at a youth center, or simply speaking out and letting their opinion be known on an issue facing their town. It is the combination of these seemingly small



acts that built and maintain the strong base of our United States, and only when people stop to truly care will that base deteriorate. Why am I proud of America? Not because of its position as a key member of the United Nations or its importance in the NATO alliance. I am proud of America because of the model we've become to nations and peoples struggling towards democracy. While Americans sat down to the first pre-season baseball games, the students and workers of China gathered and even gave their lives in Tiananmen Square. And in the middle of this great deluge of protestors was a model of the Statue of Liberty, a symbol of all of their hopes and aspirations for the future. A symbol that Americans have accepted as a symbol of Liberty for the past 100 years, was now being adopted by a country half way around the world in their struggle for freedom. Why am I proud of America? Because of its peoples ability to overcome personal reservations and help out when the call comes. When the earthquake left the Armenian people of the Soviet Union devastated and without homes or food two weeks before Christmas, the call for help went out. And while Congress struggled to appropriate relief aid for the area, Americans everywhere set aside their political biases and became partisans of humanity. Soon the problem wasn't a lack of food or money to help these people, but instead an incredible over abundance. Another example of the American peoples willingness to help others can be seen in the number of people who volunteer their time for the fire department or rescue squads. The scenario that these people play out every day is portrayed by the commercial for the Red Cross on Television. The farmer being awakened by a telephone call in the early morning hours telling him of some emergency in town that requires his assistance as a volunteer. He jumps out of bed, splashes some water on his face, jumps in his pickup truck and rushes off to the scene. After returning, he is greeted at the door by his wife and children, and after rustling the hair of his son, he turns to his wife as she says, "You know Frank, you really are a good guy". The fact is that all over our nation there are millions of good guys, all lending a hand in their towns when needed and this help is vital in the wake of such disasters as Hurricane Hugo or the San Francisco Earthquake. It is these men and women who together make successful and thriving towns. And it is these towns that together make great states. And it is these 50 great states that together make up this country that I am indeed very proud of. It is the good people that make up the United States that make the United States great and it is the children and grandchildren of these people that will allow this tradition to continue gracefully for many years to come. So why am I proud of America? Because of its people standing for what they believe in, trying to make a better life for themselves and their families and consequently making their community a better place. Whether they are aware of it or not these people are constantly reinforcing the already mighty base that supports the ideals and values that are the United States of America.

## WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SMALL BUSINESS

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce on behalf of the Nation's small businesses the White House Conference on Small Business Authorization Act. I am very pleased that Representative SILVIO CONTE has joined me in cosponsoring this measure.

I believe that it is especially appropriate to introduce the bill this week which we are celebrating as "National Small Business Week."

Mr. Speaker, this will be the third White House Conference on Small Business. The first one was held in 1980, and another was convened in 1986. Both of these conferences were highly successful and brought together knowledgeable small businesses to deliberate and propose solutions to the problems confronting the small business community today. I believe that the key to success of these prior conferences was that each was a one time event.

A White House Conference, a meeting convened by the President of the United States, is an extra ordinary occasion and it should continue to be so regarded. It is for this reason, that I believe they should continue to be convened only as specifically legislated. They should not simply become another periodic meeting and thus lose their character and stature.

Under the bill I have introduced, we would have a national conference in Washington in early 1994. The national conference would be preceded by State conferences in 1993. The overall conference activities would be directed by a commission of 11 members appointed by the President.

I would also point out, Mr. Speaker, that the bill provides for paying an estimated \$5 million in administrative expenses of the conference, but it expressly prohibits paying any expenses for conference delegates. Small businesses which wish to participate must pay their own way. This has been the system for the two prior conferences, and I believe that it too is an important element in the success of the conferences as it helps to ensure that we bring together a group of individuals who are willing to spend their own time and money in order to provide us with input on their needs and problems.

Although the time remaining this year is short, it is my intent to hold hearings on this legislation next month and I am hopeful that the committee will present this bill to the House for its consideration in the very near future.

For the information of my colleagues, I am attaching a summary of the bill.

### SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON SMALL BUSINESS AUTHORIZATION ACT

#### AUTHORIZATION OF CONFERENCE

Section 2 directs the President to conduct a National White House Conference on Small Business between January 1 and April 1, 1994. The National Conference will be preceded by at least one conference in each state, with the state conferences to commence December 1, 1992.

Subsection (b) authorizes pre-conference activities in order to prepare for the national conference.

Subsection (c) requires that the national conference shall be conducted under the general supervision and direction of a commission established by section 5.

#### PURPOSE OF CONFERENCE

Section 3 states that the purpose of the national conference is to increase public awareness of the essential contribution of small business; to identify small business problems; to examine the status of minorities and women as small business owners; to assist small business in carrying out its role as the nation's job creator; to assemble small businesses to develop specific and comprehensive recommendations for executive and legislative action; and to review the status of recommendations adopted at the 1986 conference.

#### CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

Section 4 provides that any interested small business shall be admitted to state conferences without the imposition of any fees except minimal registration fees and the cost of any meals.

Subsection (b) provides for the election of delegates to the national conference at the state conferences. In addition, it authorizes each Governor, Member of Congress and Senator to appoint one delegate and the President to appoint 100 delegates.

#### COMMISSION

Section 5 establishes a White House Conference on Small Business Commission of 11 members appointed by the President. The Commissioners are assigned the responsibility for the overall preparation and conduct of the conference.

Subsection (b) requires that at least 7 of the 11 commissioners be small business owners, employees or officers.

Subsection (c) provides that not more than 6 commissioners shall be of the same political party and that none of them shall be Federal employees.

Subsection (d) provides that the terms of appointment for the commissioners shall expire on the date they file their report.

Subsection (e) authorizes the President to fill any vacancy on the Commission in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

Subsection (f) provides that commissioners shall serve without pay except that they shall receive reimbursement for their expenses.

Subsection (g) provides that 6 commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Subsection (h) authorizes the Commission to appoint an Executive Director and such other staff as it deems appropriate.

Subsection (i) authorizes the Commission to hire temporary employees.

Subsection (j) authorizes Federal departments and agencies to detail employees to the Commission.

Subsection (k) authorizes the General Services Administration to provide administrative support services to the Commission.

#### PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF CONFERENCE

Section 6 authorizes the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to provide assistance for the conference and authorizes the Administrator to contract, as needed, to assist in the conference.

Subsection (b) authorizes the SBA Chief Counsel for Advocacy to provide background materials for the conference.

Subsection (c) requires delegates to the national conference to pay their own expenses.

#### REPORTS

Section 7 requires a final report from the Conference to be submitted to the President and the Congress within four months after the national conference.

#### FOLLOW-UP ACTION

Section 8 requires the Small Business Administration to report annually to Congress for three years after the Conference Report on the status and implementation of the findings and recommendations in the report.

#### AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

Section 9 authorizes the appropriation of \$5 million to carry out the conference.

Subsection (b) prohibits the use of other appropriated funds to carry out the conference.

### LEOMINSTER, MA—250TH ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to salute the people of Leominster, MA, on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the city. Surrounded by the rolling hills of north-central Massachusetts, Leominster is nestled into a valley some 40 miles west of Boston and 20 miles north of Worcester. The Leominster 250th Anniversary Committee has worked hard to prepare for an anniversary celebration that will start with a major parade in September. This historic occasion promises to make for quite a memorable year in the Leominster area as the city celebrates this historic occasion.

Leominster's development dates back nearly three centuries to 1701 when the sagamore of the Nashua Indians, George Tahanto, sold the land that would soon make up the city we honor today to 102 settlers. As the area grew in population it became apparent that the community needed self-government and a name. On June 23, 1740 the Royal Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Jonathan Belchor, incorporated the town, and its name was chosen in honor of Leominster, in Herefordshire, England. The town grew quickly as many sought the land to farm. Farming was the primary industry for the first 50 years of its existence. The community's economy soon diversified, with manufacturing taking an active role in the shaping of America. Obadiah Hills started the manufacturing of combs from his kitchen in 1775 in congruence with the Revolution. Soon to follow were factories that produced paper, tin ware, and hair

sieves. Leominster has since developed into the "Pioneer Plastic City," with more than 100 firms devoted to plastics and supporting industries. Not only did Leominster take a lead in manufacturing, but it also contributed to the revolutionary spirit. In town meetings during the years just prior to the American Revolution the community passed a resolution that declared, "We must, we can, and we will be free. This is our God-given right. We shall forever assert it and subject ourselves only to the Supreme Being who formed us free."

As is the case of many great cities, the history of Leominster has been a history of diverse peoples. Its inhabitants take pride in their different backgrounds, and have worked together to build Leominster into the vibrant community that it is today. Many great Americans have been born or have lived in Leominster; the legendary Johnny Appleseed; John Chapman, the father of the Massachusetts Public School System, and arguably, all American public schools; James Gordon Carter, builder and vice president of duPont Co.; Bernard W. Doyle, and father of our worldwide navy; Senator David Walsh.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to mention the people who make up the Leominster 250th Anniversary Committee: honorary chairman Mayor Stephen A. Perla, chairman James Lanciani Jr., co-chairman Evelyn B. Hackey, and co-chairman Victor Leger. This group, and many others have put together an impressive celebration for the people of Leominster. I intend to join the many people of central Massachusetts who will enjoy this joyous occasion on a fine 250 years of achievement.

At this point, I insert the document entitled: "Leominster, MA—250th anniversary":

LEOMINSTER, MA—250TH ANNIVERSARY,  
1740-1990

(By Evelyn B. Hackey, historian)

Leominster is situated in the northern part of Worcester County, Massachusetts. Five miles southeast from Fitchburg, twenty miles north from Worcester and forty-five miles from Boston. The city is irregular in form, with an area about twenty-nine square miles.

The official seal of the City of Leominster was adopted at the City Council meeting on December 26, 1916. It shows a Lion, an Indian, a Quaker and City Hall with the setting sun in the background. Agriculture and other symbols of the City are also included. The design was from the studios of Henry C. Grover of Boston, Massachusetts.

#### THE CITY MOTTO

The basis of Leominster's progress and faith in the future may be found in resolutions passed in Town Meetings during the years just prior to the American Revolution: "We must, We can, and We will be free. This is our God-Given Right. We shall forever assert it and subject ourselves only to the Supreme Being who formed us free."

In April, 1975, the Leominster City Council passed a petition making the first eight words of this resolution our City Motto: "We must, we can, and we will be free."

Leominster was originally a part of "The Additional Grant to Lancaster." George Tahanto, the sagamore of the Nashaway, sold the land to the proprietors, one hundred and two men and one woman, in 1701. The act of confirmation was passed by the "Great and General Court" or Assembly for Her Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England in 1713.

Gershom Houghton built the first house in Leominster in 1725. A frame structure of hewn oak timbers. It was low-studded, with

the roof on the back side reaching nearly to the ground, a common style of architecture in those times.

The chimney was built mostly of stones and according to tradition, Mrs. Houghton assisted her husband in its construction by carrying stones in her homespun apron. Here in the home of Gershom and Elizabeth Houghton was first heard the hum of the spinning wheel and the pound of the loom. Here was born the first family, a son, Abiathur, and a daughter named Tamar. Gershom died on April 3, 1757.

The first house was soon followed by other settlers building their homes until the needs of the community demanded self-government and a name. On June 23, 1740, the town was incorporated and the name of Leominster was chosen by Jonathan Belchor, the Royal Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in honor of Leominster, in Herefordshire, England.

The first Town Meeting, on July 9, 1740, was held at the house of Jonathan White, Innholder. Town officers were elected. The second Town Meeting was held September 1 of the same year, at which time the town was to "build a bridge across the river where the road is laid out to said river." Forty pounds was raised to build this bridge, and the sum could be "worked out" (by labor in lieu of taxes). The "Great Bridge" was the bridge over the Nashua River in North Leominster.

The meeting of December 5th referred to the building of a meetinghouse, built in 1742 and located in the northeast corner of what now is the Pine Grove Cemetery. The first school was close by. The training field, now Carter Park, was on the other side of the stone wall and was a gift to the Town of Leominster from Oliver Carter in 1754.

The first burial ground for the early settlers was a tract of land donated by Jonathan Wilson prior to the purchase of land by the town for a burial ground. The second cemetery is now Pine Grove and was situated in the yard of the first meeting house, on land bought from Ebenezer Houghton.

Before the Revolution, the inhabitants of Leominster were devoted to farming, raising vegetables, wheat, and flax. Little manufacturing was carried on although there were several instances on a small scale. Two of the early settlers, Jonas Kendall and Thomas Wilder, manufactured potash; Ebenezer Wilder had a grist mill and Josiah White, a saw mill.

In 1713, Mark Lincoln built a fullum mill where home-loomed cloth was dressed. The year 1775 saw the first combs made in Leominster. The first to make combs from horn was Obadiah Hille, who used the kitchen of an old house on Pleasant Street, the work being done by hand. According to the John Buss Diary, "Elisha Wilder raised a cooper shop on November 13, 1790." The first paper mill was constructed in 1796, followed by tin ware, brooms, and hair sieves. All gained a degree of success but "Comb Smithing," as it was called at the time, has always held the place of honor.

The root of the Leominster Public Library began in the year 1763, with a small group of people in a town of 800 buying one hundred books. It was known as the "Leominster Social Library." In 1856, the first public library was established. Mr. Francis Tinker was appointed the first librarian and he kept the books in his store. He received \$50.00 a year for his services. In 1863, the new librarian, C.W. Carter, a lawyer, kept the collection in his office. In 1864, a J. Henry Kendall gave the town \$5000.00 for the formation of a public library with the understanding that a proper place be found for the books. An addition was added to the



1853 Town Hall and a permanent home was established for the Leominster Public Library. With a gift of \$27,500 from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation and contributions by the town and individuals, the present library building opened in 1910. A modern addition was constructed in 1966.

Stage coaches began driving through Leominster as early as 1790, and a Post route was established in 1795 from Boston to Charlestown, New Hampshire via Leominster. The Fifth Massachusetts Turnpike (1779) extended from the Kendall Tavern in Leominster to Northfield. It was still paying dividends in 1827. The first train owned by the Fitchburg Railroad Company, funded by Leominster native Alvah Crocker and others, came through North Leominster in 1845. In 1850, the Fitchburg-Worcester Railroad, later known as the Old Colony Line, passed through the center of Leominster. Horse trolleys were first used in 1888, and the following year the first electric trolley came into use. The new century brought automobiles into fashion and roads were surfaced with macadam.

Airplanes came into use after World War I and Leominster had its own airport. In 1943, the Airport was transferred to the City of Fitchburg in exchange for a sum of money and a parcel of land known as No-Town.

In the early part of the eighteenth century it was the law in Massachusetts that when a town had a population of fifty families, a school must be established. Consequently, when Leominster reached that size in 1748, it was voted "to build a schoolhouse, and set it a ye meeting-house in said town, 24 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 7 feet stud", so it was that in 1749 a school house was erected near the first meeting-house which was located on the northeast corner of what now is Pine Grove Cemetery, adjoining Carter Park.

In 1776, Leominster reached a population of one hundred families and, to meet State requirements, established its first grammar school in the schoolhouse at the center, which necessitated conducting the common school in private homes. To remedy these conditions, it was voted, in 1767, to erect three more schoolhouses. Seven additional schoolhouses were built in 1791, and one more added in 1803.

The High School, with forty pupils and one teacher, opened on May 22, 1850, in Gardner Hall, which stood on the site of the present City Hall. The first Principal, in fact the entire faculty, was Josiah S. Phillips, whose salary was \$500.00 a year. The Field High School was erected in 1865. This building continued to house the high school pupils of Leominster until 1905 when the High School (later called the Carter Junior High School) was built.

Leominster has six (6) public elementary schools and there are three (3) parochial elementary schools. In addition, there is one Junior High School and a multi-million dollar high school and a Trade High School. Large additions to three elementary schools and the Trade High School is under construction with a completion date of early summer.

Approximately 70 percent of the graduates go on to some form of higher education after leaving Leominster High School and graduates are accepted at the finest colleges and universities in the country.

#### MONUMENT SQUARE HISTORIC DISTRICT, 1982

The Monument Square Historic District is located in the geographic heart of downtown Leominster. It sits sheltered within

the arm of the Monoosnock Brook, a tributary of the Nashua River and midway along the rising slope of the Nashua Valley. The cultural centrality of the district results from the intersection of several principal thoroughfares. Main, West, Mechanic, and Central streets, and the adjacent Old Colony Railroad Line.

Most of the structures in the Monument Square District date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, illustrating Leominster's period of greatest industrial development. The district involves approximately 30 acres and 36 properties.

Concentrating in Monument Square District are Leominster's first examples of commercial, ecclesiastical and civic architecture. At the southern edge of the district is a small triangular common. Civic and religious buildings are concentrated around the common, on Park, West and Church Streets. Main Street, in contrast, is characterized as a commercial streetscape. The rising grade immediately west of the district encompasses some of the best residential streets, where many of Leominster's leading manufacturers located their mansions. The area north is set off by Carter park and the original town center, site of the first meeting-house.

Nearly all of the buildings are constructed of red brick with granite trim. Building height generally ranges from two to four stories. Principal alterations to buildings in the Monument Square District consist of applied storefronts on the commercial buildings. Civic and religious structures remain unaltered and in excellent condition. Most retain their original use as well.

#### JOHN CHAPMAN (JOHNNY APPESEED)

John Chapman, better known as Johnny Appeseed, was born in Leominster, Massachusetts on September 26, 1774, the son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Symond Chapman. Town records show the birth of Elizabeth (1770), John (1774), and Nathaniel Jr. (1776). They lived on what is now Johnny Appeseed Lane.

It is believed that he started his westward pilgrimage at about the age of twenty-three.

Johnny was not a scatterer of appeseeds as many have supposed. He was a practical nurseryman. He planted seeds, set out orchards, and sold or gave trees to the pioneers. When he died, one of his numerous nurseries contained 15,000 seedlings.

Deeply religious, he became a self-appointed missionary, sharing his tract and his Bible with the settlers who listened to him; he followed the Swedenborgian Christian faith. His love for his neighbor made him an accepted peace maker between the Indian and the settler. His wondering route through this Midwest is, today, dotted with many monuments erected to the memory of this man who fulfilled the Biblical requirements: to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God.

He died in Fort Wayne, Indiana on March 18th, 1845.

#### SECURITY CONCERNS IN THE PACIFIC

#### HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, the United States provides an enormous amount of assistance to the Philippine Government. In part

this is provided as part of leasing agreements for Clark Air Force Base and the Subic Bay naval facility. But in part the United States assistance to the Philippines is due to the enthusiastic support President Aquino has enjoyed from many in Congress and the Reagan and Bush administrations. There certainly has been a widely based American desire to assist Mrs. Aquino as she leads her Nation along the path of democracy. Thus, in recent years the United States has been exceedingly generous toward the Philippines. American assistance has gone to support the economy, to improve food production and distribution, to enhance the health and education systems, to assist their military combat guerrilla forces, and for numerous other purposes.

The bases in the Philippines clearly do remain important for United States national security. But despite the importance of Clark AFB and Subic Bay, I believe the United States should not remain there if the presence of our bases is unwanted. President Aquino's calculated snub of Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney during his visit was particularly disturbing. President Aquino's behavior hardly seemed to be that of a good friend and ally. Rather, it seemed to reflect a willingness to punish the United States if the ever-greater Philippine demands for United States foreign assistance are not met. Under these circumstances, the United States should begin to actively consider alternatives to our current basing agreements.

A recent editorial published in the April 18 edition of the Omaha World-Herald entitled "A Friend Emerges in the Pacific," provides important insights into the United States relationship with the Philippines. The article recognizes the increasingly unfriendly attitude of President Aquino, and it suggests that Singapore might provide replacement bases as an alternative. According to the World-Herald, Singapore's Prime Minister has offered aviation and port facilities in his nation if the United States is forced to leave the Philippines. As the World-Herald notes—

If the political or financial price of staying in the domain of Cory Aquino should become too high, it is reassuring to know that the United States may have a workable alternative.

This article offers a useful alternative and viewpoint in regards to our concerns in the Philippines, and I would request that it be inserted into the RECORD.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Apr. 18, 1990]

#### A FRIEND EMERGES IN THE PACIFIC

As the Philippine government of Corazon Aquino becomes outwardly less friendly to the United States, a new friend is stepping forward to take its place. The government of Singapore said it would provide replacement bases for U.S. forces if the Aquino government cancels the U.S. lease on two major bases in the Philippines.

The negative attitude displayed in recent months by the Aquino government and a number of Philippine citizens makes the offer by Singapore attractive.

Singapore's prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew, said the United States could preserve a Pacific presence by using aviation and port facilities in his country if forced to leave Clark Air Base and the Subic Bay Naval

Complex in the Philippines. The offer was made to a congressional group led by Rep. Pat Schroeder, D-Colo., who is head of the subcommittee on military installations of the House Armed Services Committee.

The representatives said they were impressed by Singapore's Paya Lebar Air Base and port facilities. Rep. Schroeder said: "We have surplus capacity in Guam and in Japan. Singapore has excellent shipping facilities. While we could not duplicate Subic Bay at one site, it could be duplicated by using several locations."

The Philippines offers the best location from which to maintain a U.S. presence in the Asia-Pacific area. But relations with the Philippines have deteriorated since Mrs. Aquino snubbed Defense Secretary Richard Cheney during his visit to Manila in February. Among other things, Mrs. Aquino's government has demanded more U.S. aid in exchange for the use of the bases.

The United States rented Subic Bay, a repair facility for the 7th Fleet, and Clark, home of the 13th Air Force, for \$900 million until 1991. The installations are home to about 17,000 servicemen and 23,000 dependents. They employ about 68,000 Filipinos.

With the investment the United States has in the Philippines, and the long record of friendship between the two countries, renewal of the lease under mutually acceptable arrangements would be preferable. However, if the political or financial price of staying in the domain of Cory Aquino should become too high, it is reassuring to know that the United States may have a workable alternative.

#### THE ALZHEIMER'S ASSISTANCE, RESEARCH, AND EDUCATION ACT

**HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE**

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 1990*

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join my colleagues, Representatives ROYBAL, WAXMAN, STARK, DOWNEY, RINALDO, REGULA, and BRUCE, in introducing the comprehensive Alzheimer's Assistance, Research, and Education Act. This bill is a major bipartisan, House-Senate proposal based on two legislative initiatives which we introduced earlier in this Congress. The bill also reauthorizes Public Law 99-660, enacted through legislation which Senator GRASSLEY and I introduced in 1986.

The mental, physical, and financial devastation which Alzheimer's disease inflicts upon its victims, including the hidden victim, the family caregiver, has concerned me for many years. Since 1983, I have been actively involved in holding hearings, sponsoring forums and introducing legislation regarding biomedical research on Alzheimer's disease and family caregivers.

In recent months, newspaper headlines have highlighted research findings which indicate an almost staggering potential magnitude of human and fiscal costs associated with Alzheimer's disease. It is now estimated that the disease strikes about 4 million victims, almost double the number previously thought. That means that more than 10 percent of people over age 65, and almost half of the elderly over age 85—the fastest growing age group—

have probable Alzheimer's disease. If biomedical researchers don't find a way to treat and prevent the disease, the number of Alzheimer's victims could increase to 12 million to 14 million by the year 2040.

The impact of the "aging of the aged" could also cause Medicare and long-term care costs to escalate enormously by the year 2040, according to the lead article in the May 2, 1990 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*. The authors state that the costs of care for moderate to severe dementia could "approach the magnitude of current federal deficits" by 2040, when large numbers of baby boomers will be in their 80s. The researchers concluded that, in today's difficult financial climate, we must look for long-term solutions for projected increases in health care costs—such as research for preventing and/or curing the most common cause of dementia, Alzheimer's disease.

As the fourth leading cause of death of adults in the United States, Alzheimer's disease becomes even more tragic when we consider its toll on caregivers. Caring for Alzheimer's patients has often been called the 36-hour day because of its tremendously demanding emotional and physical burdens and stress caused by the disease. Particularly ominous are recent research findings which indicate that older caregivers may suffer permanent immune damage from this stress. As a progressive, degenerative disease lasting anywhere from 2 to 20 years, it irreversibly attacks the victim's brain, thinking, memory and behavior. Destroyed and disoriented, Alzheimer's victims in the final stages are totally unable to care for themselves. As such, families bear the major cost of care for Alzheimer patients, currently estimated at almost \$90 billion a year.

The comprehensive bill which we are introducing today establishes a national commitment for expanded biomedical research on Alzheimer's disease and related disorders, improves care for its victims and provides assistance for family caregivers. As the only real hope for preventing, treating and curing Alzheimer's disease and related dementias is through biomedical research, the bill doubles the Federal funding effort to \$300 million for 1991, increasing to \$500 million by 1993.

Researchers on Alzheimer's disease are now making rapid advances and are on the edge of potential major breakthroughs. However, the Federal investment for Alzheimer's research is seriously underfunded as compared to that for other major diseases. Currently, only about 1 of 5 of investigator-initiated proposals approved by the National Institutes of Health are able to be funded. Our legislation would substantially increase the number of promising research proposals to be funded by the National Institutes of Health, thus increasing the probability of significant breakthroughs for discovering the cause and ways to diagnose, treat, and prevent Alzheimer's disease.

The bill would also authorize funding no less than 15 Alzheimer's disease research centers, establish satellite diagnostic/treatment locations and enhance research efforts through research Center Core Grants at universities. Grants would also be established to attract and train new researchers, particularly

women and other underrepresented groups. Related to this effort, the bill also reauthorizes the advisory panel on Alzheimer's disease, the council on Alzheimer's disease within the Department of Health and Human Services, and the program for awards to senior researchers for leadership and excellence.

In addition, the bill addresses the need for supportive services for family caregivers and specialized care for Alzheimer's patients. Support services, such as respite and day care, to help family caregivers continue to cope with their burden are vital but often limited and fragmented. Very little is yet known about which services most effectively support and strengthen families who are providing informal care.

Little is also known about what practices work best for specialized care for Alzheimer's patients, including special care units in long-term care facilities. To address these issues, this bill establishes research and demonstration programs for family support, specialized care and long-term care at the Administration on Aging, the National Institute on Aging, the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, and the National Center for Nursing Research. It also reauthorizes and expands research regarding services, caregivers, and specialized care at the National Institute of Mental Health.

Further, the bill would provide grants for State Alzheimer's Disease Programs to enable states to plan, establish and operate special programs for Alzheimer's patients and their families. Services could include diagnostic measures, treatment, respite and day care, as well as information about obtaining services and training and education programs for health care providers. A 50-percent State match would be required.

Specialized training regarding the loss of cognitive abilities and the unique behavioral patterns of dementia patients is essential for health care professionals, paraprofessionals, and families working with and caring for Alzheimer's and related disease patients. As such, this bill provides for this specific training and curriculum development, which is to be coordinated with ongoing established educational institutions and the Alzheimer's disease research centers.

A national Alzheimer's Education Program would also be established, in coordination with the clearinghouse on Alzheimer's disease, which would be reauthorized by this bill. The new education program would provide coordination and leadership to promote public awareness and information about Alzheimer's disease and related disorders. It would also assist and educate individuals with such diseases, their families, health and long-term care providers, public agencies, and the general public.

Clearly, the time has come for a concerted, collaborative Federal commitment to conquer this tragic disease. Unless the cause, cure, and treatment is found, the human and fiscal costs of Alzheimer's and related diseases will accelerate precipitously as our older population rapidly expands in the coming decades. Until that time, we must do all we can to support and strengthen family caregivers. The legislation which we are introducing today would make major strides toward these goals.



ALZHEIMER'S "CARE"  
COALITION BILL—H.R. 4770

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, today I am announcing the introduction of the Comprehensive Alzheimer's Assistance, Research and Education Act, the Alzheimer's [CARE] bill, by a bipartisan, House-Senate CARE coalition. Joining with me as original House sponsors are Representatives SNOWE, WAXMAN, STARK, DOWNEY, RINALDO, REGULA, and BRUCE. In the Senate, the original sponsors are Senators METZENBAUM, PRESSLER, HATFIELD, GRASSLEY, and GRAHAM. The Alzheimer's CARE coalition represents a consolidation of forces of all the major congressional supporters of Alzheimer's related legislation and the Alzheimer's Association, the national association representing Alzheimer's victims and their families.

Four million victims of Alzheimer's disease and related disorders, the current estimate from a National Institute on Aging sponsored study, is a frightening figure for policymakers and the American public to contemplate. Their numbers and their plight must prompt Congress to reassess and greatly expand its commitment to funding Alzheimer's assistance and research.

Enacting the Alzheimer's "CARE" legislative package—Comprehensive Alzheimer's Assistance Research and Education Act—introduced by me, along with a bipartisan, House-Senate "CARE" coalition, would quadruple the Federal research commitment for Alzheimer's and related disorders to over \$560 million by 1993—nearing parity with the other major diseases and making a long, long overdue correction in Federal priorities.

Alzheimer's research has been grossly underfunded by the Federal Government even considering the previous estimates. This year we will spend less than \$1 on research for every \$600 in Alzheimer's related societal costs.

As compared to the other major diseases—cancer, heart disease, AIDS—Alzheimer's has failed to receive its fair share of Federal research dollars. In 1990, Alzheimer's research receives only about \$148 million while annual societal costs may exceed \$88 billion. At the same time, we will spend 4 to 11 times that amount on research—\$704 million to \$1.69 billion—on each of the other major diseases—cancer, heart disease, AIDS—whose annual societal costs range from \$66 billion to \$94 billion.

However, expanded research funding is not enough. The bipartisan, congressional "CARE" coalition is pressing for a new Federal, State, and private sector initiative—a federally sponsored State Alzheimer's Program providing badly needed assistance to Alzheimer's victims and their families in every State in the Nation. With our proposed Federal infusion of \$125 million and a dollar-for-dollar State match, \$250 million in assistance could reach the millions of Alzheimer's victims and their families.

Alzheimer's disease is an issue whose time is long overdue but has finally come. Congress and the administration need to face up to their responsibility to help reduce the terrible financial and emotional devastation caused by Alzheimer's disease and related disorders. If we care enough, we can do no less.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the bill summary for the Comprehensive Alzheimer's Assistance, Research and Education Act [CARE] be included in the RECORD at this point:

The bill summary follows:

SUMMARY OF COMPREHENSIVE ALZHEIMER'S ASSISTANCE, RESEARCH, AND EDUCATION ACT (THE ALZHEIMER'S "CARE" BILL)

PURPOSE

To provide expanded research on Alzheimer's Disease and related disorders and to improve care and assistance for its four million victims and their family caregivers.

OVERVIEW

The Comprehensive Alzheimer's Assistance, Research, and Education Act (the Alzheimer's "CARE" bill) is the merger of the two major legislative efforts with respect to Alzheimer's disease and related disorders. One legislative effort was initiated by Senators Metzenbaum and Grassley and Representative Snowe under the title, "Alzheimer's Disease Research and Training Act" (S. 1255 and H.R. 2781), based on the recommendations of the 1988-89 Report of the Advisory Panel on Alzheimer's Disease. The other legislative effort was initiated by Representatives Roybal, Waxman, Stark and Downey and Senators Pressler and Hatfield under the title, "Comprehensive Alzheimer's Assistance, Research, and Education Act (CARE)" (H.R. 1490 and S. 1321).

Federally funded research has been severely underfunded as compared to federal funding for other major diseases. While Alzheimer's related funding totals about \$150 million annually, funding for heart disease, AIDS and cancer research each total between \$700 million and \$1.69 billion annually. This discrepancy occurs even though the societal costs (over \$88 billion/year) of Alzheimer's are the same order of magnitude as these major diseases. For 1993, the Alzheimer's "CARE" bill proposes to triple federal biomedical and services research funding for Alzheimer's and related disorders to \$573 million. In support of this effort, the bill authorizes (as originally authorized in P.L. 99-660 through the efforts of Senators Grassley and Metzenbaum and Representative Snowe) the Council on Alzheimer's Disease, the Advisory Panel on Alzheimer's Disease, and research leadership and excellence awards. The bill authorizes the Alzheimer's Disease Research Centers, Center Core Grants, and satellite diagnostic/treatment locations.

Although Congress has directed research toward Alzheimer's disease and related disorders, inadequate dissemination of information to health and long-term care providers and the public has resulted in a general lack of public awareness, misdiagnosis, and a lack of access to care management options. The bill extends the authorization (as originally authorized in P.L. 99-660, introduced by Representative Snowe and Senator Grassley) for the Clearinghouse on Alzheimer's Disease and an information dissemination project. It also formally establishes the National Alzheimer's Education Program, as a companion to the Clearinghouse, to promote public awareness.

The nature of these disorders leaves families with serious psychological, physical and economic burdens that warrant a systematic examination of models of care. Research and demonstrations on models of care and family support is funded in this bill through the National Institute on Mental Health, the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, the Administration on Aging, and the National Institute on Aging.

The burden of care and recent critical research breakthroughs relative to causes of and treatment for Alzheimer's disease and related disorders make it clear that we have reached a point where a coordinated effort among the states, the federal government and private groups is warranted. Beginning in 1991, the Alzheimer's "CARE" bill proposes the funding (\$125 million by 1993) of State Alzheimer's Programs, a joint federal-state partnership, to provide the core of that support system.

ALZHEIMER'S "CARE" BILL SUMMARY

Responding to the overwhelming need to help victims of Alzheimer's disease and related disorders, this bipartisan, joint House/Senate legislative package, developed in partnership with the national Alzheimer's Association and on behalf of its over 200 chapters, proposes the following initiatives:

TITLE I. AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

Section 101. Biomedical Research: Through the provisions in sections 101 and 105, biomedical and basic and clinical research funded through the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) would be increased from the Current \$150 million level to \$300 million for FY91, \$400 million for FY92, and \$500 million for FY93.

Alzheimer's Disease Research Centers (NIA): FY91, 30.00; FY92, 40.00; FY93, 50.00.

The current 15 Alzheimer's Disease Research Center (ADRC), funded through the National Institute on Aging (NIA), is formally authorized funding increases to \$50 million annually by 1993.

Research Center Core Grants (NIA): FY91, 20.00; FY92, 30.00; FY93, 40.00.

Research capability beyond the 15 ADRCs is increased by establishing a program of Research Center Core Grants (RCCG), through NIA, which help universities establish core center support for a program of Alzheimer's related research. Annual authorized funding reaches \$40 million by FY93.

Satellite Diagnostic/Treatment Locations (NIA): FY91, 15.00; FY92, 20.00; FY93, 25.00.

A program of Satellite Diagnostic and Treatment Locations is established through the NIA which would provide appropriate diagnostic and treatment services and research in sites other than the ADRCs. Annual authorized funding reaches \$25 million by FY93.

Investigators and Training (NIA): FY91, 2.00; FY92, 4.00; FY93, 6.00.

Grants are to be available, through NIA, to public and private nonprofit entities to attract research investigators into Alzheimer's related research and to create training programs to train these researchers. Annual authorized funding reaches \$6 million by FY93.

Section 102. Awards for Leadership and Excellence: FY91, 5.00; FY92, 5.00; FY93, 5.00.

The Awards for Leadership and Excellence in Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias, originally authorized in P.L. 99-660, are authorized. Annual authorized funding is for \$5 million/year.

Section 103. NIA Research Program and Plan: FY91, 5.00; FY92, 5.00; FY93, 5.00.

Funding for NIA to develop its Alzheimer's related research, authorized in P.L. 99-660, is authorized. Annual authorized funding is \$5 million/year.

Section 104. Clearinghouse on Alzheimer's Disease and Dissemination Project: FY91, 1.00; FY92, 1.00; FY93, 1.00.

The Clearinghouse in Alzheimer's Disease and the Alzheimer's Dissemination Project, originally authorized in P.L. 99-660, are authorized. Annual authorized funding is for \$1 million/year.

Section 105. Family Support, State Services, and Basic and Clinical Research—Administration in Aging: FY91, 12.00; FY92, 12.50; FY93, 13.00.

The Commissioner on Aging is authorized to carry out a program of demonstration projects which help educate and assist the family of persons with Alzheimer's. Annual authorized funding reaches \$13 million by FY93.

National Institute on Aging: FY91, 12.00; FY92, 12.50; FY93, 13.00.

NIA is authorized to carry out a program of research on long-term care services and coordination of those services. Annual authorized funding reaches \$13 million by FY93.

Supportive Services Research (Secretary): FY91, 5.00; FY92, 6.00; FY93, 7.00.

The Secretary, through NIMH, the Administration on Aging, and the National Center for Nursing Research (NCNR), is authorized to carry out a research program on improving the delivery of supportive services, especially as they apply to ethnic and cultural groups and rural and inner city populations. Annual authorized funding reaches \$7 million by FY93.

State Alzheimer's Disease Education Program (Secretary): FY91, 50.00; FY92, 100.00; FY93, 125.00.

The Secretary shall make grants to States to (a) coordinate the development and operation, with public and private organizations, of services, including diagnostic, treatment, care management, respite care, legal counseling, and education to the victims, their families and care providers, (b) provide home and community-based care, including respite, (c) provide information and conduct education program, (d) coordinate development and operation of provider training and continuing education, (e) review State policies, (f) review State regulations of care providers, and (g) coordinate with appropriate federal programs. States are to spend from 25 to 50 percent of the grants on respite care. Grants require a 50-50 match of State and federal funds. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis though each State is entitled to a minimum of \$250,000/year. Annual authorized funding reaches \$125 million by FY93.

Basic and Clinical Research: Beyond the specific provisions outlined above, funds are made available to the Secretary for an intensive program of research through the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute on Mental Health.

National Institutes of Health: FY91, 187.00; FY92, 244.00; FY93, 303.00.

NIH is provided with a basic and clinical research authorization beginning at \$187 million in FY91 and rising to \$303 million by FY93.

National Institute on Mental Health: FY91, 23.00; FY92, 31.00; FY93, 38.00.

NIH is provided with a basic and clinical research authorization beginning at \$23 million in FY91 and rising to \$38 million by FY93.

Secretary's Discretionary Research Funds: FY91, 23.00; FY92, 31.00; FY93, 38.00.

The Secretary is provided with additional basic and clinical research authorization beginning at \$23 million in FY91 and rising to \$38 million by FY93. The Secretary has discretion over which Departmental agencies may use these funds.

#### TITLE II. AMENDMENTS TO ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND RELATED DEMENTIAS SERVICES RESEARCH ACT OF 1986

Section 201. Council on Alzheimer's Disease: FY91, —; FY92, —; FY93, —.

The Council on Alzheimer's Disease, originally authorized in P.L. 99-660, is authorized and is to coordinate federally sponsored research efforts and provide certain reports to the Congress and the public on research.

Section 202. Advisory Panel on Alzheimer's Disease: FY91, 0.15; FY92, 0.15; FY93, 0.15.

The Advisory Panel on Alzheimer's Disease, originally authorized in P.L. 99-660, is authorized and is to assist the Secretary and the Council with emerging research and policy issues. Annual authorized funding is for \$150 thousand/year.

Section 203. National Institute on Mental Health: FY91, 25.00; FY92, 26.00; FY93, 28.00.

As originally authorized in P.L. 99-660, this provision continues the family support and stress research program through NIMH. This research is to examine methods to provide appropriate services and specialized care and to evaluate best practices potentially leading to development of standards. Annual authorized funding is increased substantially and reaches \$28 million by FY93.

Section 204. Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR): FY91, 5.00; FY92, 6.00; FY93, 7.00.

Alzheimer's related services research in AHCPR, originally authorized in P.L. 99-660 for the National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment, are authorized and expanded. Research is to include improving services (including special care units), costs of services, and effectiveness of services. Annual authorized funding reaches \$7 million by FY93.

Section 205. Training and Education—Training of Health Care Professionals: FY91, 10.00; FY92, 10.50; FY93, 11.00.

NIA is authorized to award grants to educational institutions and ADRCs for training and continuing education for health care professionals and paraprofessionals and family caregivers. Annual authorized funding reaches \$11 million by FY93.

Curriculum Development (NIA): FY91, 2.00; FY92, 2.00; FY93, 2.00.

NIA is authorized to award grants to educational institutions to develop curricula for training and continuing education programs. Annual authorized funding is \$2 million/year.

National Alzheimer's Education Program (NIA): FY91, 2.00; FY92, 2.50; FY93, 3.00.

The Secretary is to formally establish the National Alzheimer's Education Program, working with the Council and the Alzheimer's Disease and Referral (ADEAR) Center, to provide coordination and leadership, working with public and private organizations, of the federal education and pro-

motion effort for the general public, individuals with such diseases and disorders and their families, health and long term care providers, and other public agencies, including State and local public agencies and other federal agencies. Responsibilities include developing/distributing educational materials, working with the media, working with public and private efforts to develop models, and providing technical assistance to public and private organizations. Annual authorized funding is \$3 million by FY93.

Education of Providers and Families (NIA): FY91, 10.00; FY92, 10.50; FY93, 11.00.

As originally authorized in P.L. 99-660, NIA is authorized to make grants to public and nonprofit private entities to educate health care providers and families on caregiving and on the availability of sources of assistance. Annual authorized funding reaches \$11 million by FY93.

#### COMPREHENSIVE ALZHEIMER'S ASSISTANCE, RESEARCH, AND EDUCATION ACT (THE ALZHEIMER'S "CARE" BILL)—SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED SPENDING

(Authorizations in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year—		
	1991	1992	1993
Title I. Amendments to the Public Health Service Act			
Sec. 101. Biomedical research:			
Alzheimer's disease centers (NIA) .....	30.00	40.00	50.00
Center core grants (NIA) .....	20.00	30.00	40.00
Satellite diagnostic/treatment locations (NIA) .....	15.00	20.00	25.00
Investigators and training (NIA) .....	2.00	4.00	6.00
Sec. 102. Awards for leadership/excellence <sup>1</sup> .....	5.00	5.00	5.00
Sec. 103. NIA research program and plan <sup>1</sup> .....	5.00	5.00	5.00
Sec. 104. Clearinghouse on Alzheimer's disease and dissemination project <sup>1</sup> .....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sec. 105. Family support, State services, and basic and clinical research:			
Family support research and demonstration projects:			
Administration on Aging .....	12.00	12.50	13.00
National Institute on Aging .....	12.00	12.50	13.00
Supportive services research (Secretary) .....	5.00	6.00	7.00
State Alzheimer's disease education program (Secretary) .....	50.00	100.00	125.00
Basic and clinical research:			
National Institutes of Health .....	187.00	244.00	303.00
National Institute of Mental Health .....	23.00	31.00	38.00
Secretary's discretionary research funds .....	23.00	31.00	38.00
Title II. Amendments to Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementias Services Research Act			
Sec. 201. Council on Alzheimer's Disease <sup>1</sup> .....			
Sec. 202. Advisory Panel on Alzheimer's Disease <sup>1</sup> .....	0.15	0.15	0.15
Sec. 203. National Institute on Mental Health <sup>1</sup> .....	25.00	26.00	28.00
Sec. 204. Agency for Health Care Policy/Research <sup>1</sup> .....	5.00	6.00	7.00
Sec. 205. Training and education:			
Training of health care professionals (NIA) .....	10.00	10.50	11.00
Curriculum development (NIA) .....	2.00	2.00	2.00
National Alzheimer's Education Program (NIA) .....	2.00	2.50	3.00
Education of providers and families (NIA) <sup>1</sup> .....	10.00	10.50	11.00
Total Alzheimer's "CARE" authorization <sup>2</sup> .....	444.15	599.65	731.15

<sup>1</sup> These items were originally authorized in Public Law 99-660 and are being authorized in this bill.

<sup>2</sup> For fiscal year 1990, Alzheimer's related research is projected at \$150 million by the administration.

#### THE HIGH DEFINITION TELEVISION ACT OF 1990

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, there has been considerable debate as to whether the



United States is in economic decline, and how the United States should respond to the changes in America's economic and political position in the 1990's. Common themes throughout this debate include the economic interdependence of the United States and its allies, the loss of technological leadership essential to both our economic and national security, insufficient long-term investment by business due to the need to demonstrate a quarterly profit, and poor macroeconomic planning by the U.S. Government.

As a result, there is mounting concern that the United States may continue to lose ground in manufacturing in general, and our edge in the production of high-technology commodities in particular. Many of us in Congress, the private sector, and at one time, even the administration, have called for a national technology development strategy in order to recapture our once indisputable lead in high technology production.

With that in mind, I have developed legislation which would bring the United States back into the electronics race. The bill would utilize our most valuable asset: access to our consumer market. The legislation would encourage domestic manufacturing of high definition televisions or HDTV's—the next link in the high technology food chain.

Developing high definition televisions wouldn't simply enhance our television viewing pleasure. The offshoots of this technology can be used for defense radar screens, medical scanning devices and computer imaging. Last year the Economic Policy Institute estimated that if the United States fails to develop strong HDTV and flat-display screen industries, we face an annual trade deficit of more than \$225 billion in the electronics field and lose more than 2 million jobs a year by 2010.

Both the Europeans and the Japanese have coordinated their resources to compete in the production of advanced electronics. In comparison, the United States had made minimal progress due primarily to conflicting signals sent from the administration to industry.

Ideally, we should be pooling the talents and resources of the Federal Government and the private sector to develop high technology. However, the present administration has resisted such cooperative at every opportunity.

My bill would directly link the manufacturing of HDTVs to access to the United States' domestic market. It would work as follows:

To enter our HDTV market, a domestic or foreign manufacturer must produce 10 percent of the product in the United States during the first year of market penetration. Thirty percent of the final product must be United States parts and components in the third year, and in the fifth year, 51 percent must be made in America—then we hold steady at 51 percent.

Because the first years of production are often the most costly, this gradual scale of domestic content production would slowly recreate the manufacturing base in America that we have lost over the last decade. Since only 10 percent of the value of the product would be mandatory U.S. production in the first year, United States and foreign firms could produce off shore. Then, as firms make a profit, they can gradually increase their value added in the United States until they reach 51 percent. This would insure the United States with a

steadily improving manufacturing base that could assist us with the offshoots of HDTV technology in the future.

In addition to creating a high definition television manufacturing base in the United States, this bill: would create U.S. jobs when we are losing jobs due to the cut backs in defense oriented production; could not be considered protectionist as it does not discriminate against foreign manufacturers; encourages the two leading producers (Thomson CGR and Phillips) to continue producing in the United States; would not require a Government subsidy or bail out; and would not require additional taxes to be raised to support high technology funding.

While this legislation will not solve all of our economic problems, it will generate the debate that perhaps our most competitive weapon is access to our huge consumer market. I believe its time to use this trump card to replenish our competitive position in the world economy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

### CONGRESSMAN STEVE BARTLETT INTRODUCES THE SSI INDEPENDENCE ACT FOR DISABLED AMERICANS

#### HON. STEVE BARTLETT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, today Congressmen MATSUI, SHAW, HANK BROWN, and I are introducing new legislation which permits disabled and elderly people to maximize their independence.

The SSI Independence Act for Disabled Americans builds upon the policy set forth in H.R. 8, the Social Security Work Incentives Act. Only one provision in H.R. 8 was included in the final 1989 Budget Reconciliation bill: the opportunity to buy into the Medicare system. While this provision was the most important in H.R. 8, the other provisions are also significant.

In addition, the SSI Independence Act for Disabled Americans codifies current Social Security rules so that families and friends can make contributions either directly or through trusts to SSI individuals without jeopardizing their eligibility for SSI and Medicaid. Because these rules do not appear in statute, families and friends have no assurance that the rules will exist in the future.

The SSI Independence Act for Disabled Americans accomplishes three goals:

First, allows SSDI recipients to opt into the SSI Section 1619 Work Incentive Program if they are otherwise eligible for SSI.

Second, makes six technical amendments to the 1619 Work Incentive Program under SSI to remove barriers that have developed since this program was enacted.

Third, codifies current Social Security policy to allow direct or trust contributions, other than food, cash and shelter, to be made to SSI recipients without jeopardizing their eligibility for SSI and Medicaid. This provision is new and was not part of H.R. 8. It is particu-

larly important because it will allow parents to establish a trust fund for inheritance by their disabled child.

The 1990's must be the decade of independence for people with disabilities. These changes will allow people with disabilities the opportunity to lead successful, independent, and productive lives. I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation and have attached a factsheet which specifically outlines the above provisions in more detail.

#### OPTION FOR SSDI RECIPIENTS TO PARTICIPATE IN SSI AND THE 1619 WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Allows SSDI recipients the option to come into the SSI program after completion of their trial work period when the recipient is no longer receiving SSDI cash benefits.

Allows the SSDI recipient to move into SSI and the 1619 Work Incentive Program without first having a month of regular SSI benefits.

This option would only apply to those individuals who meet the SSI income and resource test under current law.

Gives the SSDI recipient 12 months to spend down his resources in order to qualify for SSI.

CBO estimates this section to cost \$53 million over 5 years.

This section was offered by Congressman Shaw last year and accepted in the House version of budget reconciliation.

#### TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 1619 THE SSI WORK INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Includes six technical amendments to remove barriers to work that have developed since this program was made permanent. The amendments are:

1. Clarify that a Continuing Disability Review will occur no more than once every 12 months for 1619 participants.

2. Eliminate spousal deeming so that an SSI recipient can qualify for 1619 based on his income alone and not have the spouse's income count in any way.

3. Provide that the impairment-related work expenses will be deducted in cases where the disabled person is dual eligible (receiving both SSI and SSDI) but receives only state supplementation, and receives no federal dollars.

4. Provide that a disabled person who turns 65 and had been participating in the 1619 program may continue to participate.

5. Requires that in calculating the break-even point for 1619(a), states' supplementation must be included. Currently, it is optional and 8 states do not count the supplementation.

6. Provide that scholarships, fellowships, honoraria, and the royalties or other payments an SSI recipient receives from a first book will be treated as earned income and not be counted against the SSI benefit.

CBO has estimated that each of these technical amendments will cost less than \$500,000.

#### SEC. 4. INDEPENDENT LIVING TRUST AND CONTRIBUTIONS PROVISIONS

The intent of this provision is to codify current Social Security rules which dictate when direct or trust contributions will not be counted as income or resources for SSI eligibility. Under current law, there is no assurance that these rules will exist in the future, therefore they must be codified in statute.

This provision will:

1. Codify those rules and explicitly permit contributions other than food, shelter and

cash to be excluded as income or resources from SSI eligibility. This includes such items as social services, vocational rehabilitation services, medical care, transportation, educational services, personal assistance or attendant care services, and services or equipment related to the quality and libability of the individual's shelter which are not for the purposes of rent, mortgage, real property taxes, garbage collection, sewerage services, water, heating fuel, electricity or gas.

2. Adds one new minor improvement to the current rules:

(a) Allows an SSI recipient to receive clothing without it having an effect on the person's benefits.

3. Permits a beneficial trust to be established to continue to provide assistance to the SSI recipient once his parents have passed away. This beneficial trust will not be counted as a resource or as income as long as the SSI recipient does not have access to the trust.

4. Requires SSA to develop materials which explain the rules to SSI recipients and their families so that they will know what types of contributions will be allowed by SSA without jeopardizing the SSI recipient's eligibility for SSI and Medicaid.

The CBO estimate is zero except for the notification provisions which will cost \$5 million over 5 years.

## BACK INTO THE BIG MUDDY

### HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, a quarter century ago, this Nation began a misguided policy of intervention in a small, underdeveloped country with promises of quick victory over evil forces endangering that land. With great bravado, but without clear objectives or strategies, we stepped toe deep into the big muddy of Vietnam.

In the intervening decades, we have learned the terrible lesson of ill-conceived interventionism through the Vietnam war, as the Soviets learned it in Afghanistan.

But once again, perhaps blinded by the so-called easy victories in Grenada and Panama, we are stepping into the big muddy—this time in Peru. And this time, instead of international communism, the enemy is international drug dealing in the form of the Shining Path guerrillas.

Does it all sound painfully familiar? Dispatching of U.S. military personnel; instructions only to train local soldiers, not to engage in combat; building bases that are susceptible to enemy attack; an emphasis on counter-insurgency warfare; the promise of a light at the end of the tunnel.

If we learned anything from the Vietnam experience, it should have been that we cannot allow this Nation to drift into military activity and commitments without a full public debate, without specifying our interests, and objectives, and without agreement upon a clear strategy that has some reasonable chance of success. Simply flexing our muscles and waving the flag does not produce democracy, liberty, or victory: it leads to dead boys coming home in boxes for ill-defined purposes.

Before we reach that terrible stage again, let us carefully examine the policy we are drifting into in Peru.

[From the New York Times, May 7, 1990]

### U.S. JOINS PERU'S DIRTY WAR

(By Juan E. Mendez)

Washington.—Under the guise of drug interdiction in Peru, the U.S. is rushing headlong into one of the dirtiest wars being fought anywhere in the world today. If past experience in Vietnam and El Salvador is any guide, the U.S. presence will exercise virtually no restraint on the murder, torture and other human rights abuses that are now routine in Peru. Instead, the U.S. will become a party to the crimes.

Administration officials candidly acknowledge that the left-wing Sendero Luminoso guerrillas are well entrenched in the Upper Huallaga region—where most of the coca consumed in the U.S. is produced. Moreover, the most recent disclosures by the Administration make it clear that the Peruvian armed forces are to be assisted with materiel, weaponry and training specifically to fight Sendero.

The plan includes a permanent base for U.S. Green Berets in the contested jungle area, fighter planes, helicopters and boats and the training of virtually every Peruvian soldier to combat Sendero. This would turn the struggle against Sendero into a U.S., as well as Peruvian, war.

The war against Sendero is already 10 years old, yet this strange Maoist-Andean revolutionary organization continues to grow. Sendero is now attacking the Peruvian state in virtually every region of the country. It recruits easily among the young and the poor, its appeals undoubtedly enhanced by the collapse of the Peruvian economy and the steep deterioration of living standards.

Peruvians across the political spectrum know that Sendero threatens democracy and society. Yet hardly anyone in Peru—and certainly not the presidential candidates in the runoff election scheduled for early June—has proposed a way to deal with the insurgency. That, it seems, is left to the Peruvian Army.

Regrettably, the army is just as brutal as Sendero. For the third year, Peru heads the list of "disappearances" reported to the United Nations. In 1989 there were nearly 400 new cases, double the 1988 figure. In addition, the Peruvian Army occasionally reacts to ambushes and attacks by invading a community and killing dozens of young and old males, sometimes in full view of relatives.

The armed forces further complicate matters by encouraging villagers to form self-defense militias known as "rondas campesinas." If a village forms a ronda, Sendero punishes it for collaborating with the army; if it refuses, the army considers the community "red hot," meaning that it supports Sendero. In several massacres in recent weeks, Sendero units have murdered "ronderos" and ronderos have killed suspected "senderistas."

In the cities, the police arrest students and shantytown dwellers and charge them with terrorist crimes. The detainees are routinely and brutally tortured, while the court cases against them either languish or have to be dismissed for lack of evidence.

Human rights abuses by Peruvian authorities are almost too numerous to catalogue. In the process of putting down a June 1986 mutiny by Sendero inmates in three large jails in the Lima-Callao area, the armed

forces killed almost 300 prisoners—most after they had surrendered. A lengthy investigation in the military courts has just ended in a whitewash.

In addition, right-wing death squads that have been linked to the governing party or to the army have targeted journalists, lawyers and human rights monitors; the headquarters of three prestigious human rights organizations were bombed in Lima in the last few weeks.

U.S. laws governing foreign aid are explicit in prohibiting assistance to force that engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights. If the Bush Administration has considered this ban at all, it has not explained Peru's exemption. Congress should insist on an explanation.

If Peruvians need help in fighting Sendero, the authorities in charge of the fight should show that they have changed their ways. Promises won't do. A commitment to fighting a "clean war" must first be demonstrated in practice.

Once such a strategy is in place, the Peruvian authorities may succeed in reducing the appeal of Sendero, and American involvement may not be necessary.

## SOUTH FLORIDA MOURNS ELIZABETH VIRRICK

### HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, Miami has recently lost one of its foremost champions of disadvantaged youth. Elizabeth Virrick passed away last week at the age of 93.

Mrs. Virrick made it a personal crusade to improve living conditions and opportunities for black youngsters in the Coconut Grove area of Miami. Starting in 1948, when she first observed this community, she formed and headed a variety of civic groups to make life a little better for the children there.

When Mrs. Virrick saw an injustice or a need, she did whatever she had to do to get it corrected or fulfilled.

A tiny woman with a huge heart and tireless courage, Elizabeth Virrick will be missed by the thousands she helped and by those whose assistance she enlisted in the fight against poverty and inequality.

Because of her leadership; her belief that one person can make a difference; her selfless volunteer efforts and because of her accomplishments, I believe our colleagues would like to know more about her work and, therefore, I submit the attached article from the Miami Herald.

### SLUM-FIGHTER ELIZABETH VIRRICK DIES

Elizabeth Landsberg Virrick, the tiny, gentle woman who became Miami's champion slum fighter, died of pneumonia and Alzheimer's disease Wednesday at her home. She was 93.

Her fight began in 1948, in the sleepy Southern town that was then Miami. In one corner was 4-foot-11-inch, 100-pound Elizabeth Virrick, daughter of a lawyer and concert pianist, wife of an architect. In the opposite corner was filth, poverty and the primitive living conditions of the black neighborhoods of this city.



In the end, Virrick scored a knockout. None of the hundreds of young men and boys who boxed through the years in the Elizabeth Virrick Gym could have fought with more intensity than the crusader.

"You think you see an old lady sitting here," Virrick said when she was 88. "What you see is a fire burning all the time."

It sometimes cost her. Her white society friends often turned up their noses at her, just as they did at the proliferation of out-houses black residents were forced to live with. But she brought indoor plumbing, a day-care center, a gym, a boxing program and a minimum housing code to those residents.

Virrick once said she was compelled to do something for black residents after witnessing the deplorable conditions in the "Coconut Grove Negro District," where her maid lived.

There, she found families stuffed into unsanitary, grimy shacks and apartments. Children were sick, dirty and left alone.

"I've had every advantage anybody ever had," she said. "How could I ignore all that? How could I do nothing?"

Also, "During this time I heard the Rev. Theodore Gibson make his famous speech to the Coconut Grove Civic Club, saying 'My people are living seven deep.'"

"And that was it. I've been at it ever since."

Virrick met with civic leaders and helped form the Coconut Grove Citizens' Committee for Slum Clearance. She became the first chairman.

In a falling down old wooden house that was almost condemned, she started a nursery, conning friends to help paint and fix it. Today, St. Alban's Day Nursery still cares for Coconut Grove children of low-income families.

Her critics called her "a contributor to creeping socialism," but that never deterred her. Instead, she started collecting shoes and clothing for kids who were too poor to have clothes for school.

Her daughter, Tatiana Duttonhofer, recalled Thursday how those her mother battled retaliated but succeeded only steeling Mrs. Virrick's determination.

"There was a rattlesnake in her mailbox one day," she said. "My father said, 'Elizabeth, if you don't calm down, they're going to burn a cross in our yard one day.' And she said, 'Well, Vova, go get two sticks and we'll roast some marshmallows when they do.'"

Mrs. Virrick took to task Dade politicians, always demanding more—more money, more jobs, more ordinances. She won those fights so many times that powerful landlords were forced to abandon their plans for innumerable apartment buildings.

"If you keep on doing something for someone less fortunate than you, that's the key to happiness. You're too busy for your troubles to catch up with you," she said.

Born in Winchester, KY, Virrick was educated at the University of Wisconsin and Columbia University, studying interior design and architecture. She treasured Blue Vanda orchids and designed her own house as a showplace for her collection of antiques. Such was the unexpected background and interests of the woman who masterminded the Bathroom Loans.

At that time, there were 482 out-houses in the Black Grove. At night, the Honey Wagon came to collect the waste. Those out-houses were the first thing to go in her all-out war for slum clearance.

By pointing out to the Grove's wealthy white families that the same people who

were living in filth were coming each day to work in their homes. Virrick raised more than \$7,600 in no-interest loans for new toilets and plumbing. Every cent was repaid.

She founded Coconut Grove Cares, an organization to help the poor. From her cramped second-floor office, complete with old roll-top desk and Georgia O'Keeffe print, Virrick fought the deplorable slums in the city.

Her honors were many. There is a park and a pool named for her. A public housing project at Northwest 25th Avenue and 16th Street bears the title Elizabeth Virrick Village.

And there is an old seaplane hangar, the site of hundreds of boxing matches through the years—the Elizabeth Virrick Gym.

The first and third Wednesdays of every month, Virrick, barely more than the top of her head showing over the counter, sold tickets at the window of the gym. She chatted with the fans and coaches and generally checked things out. It was a place she fought hard for, a place to keep young boys and men off the streets. Yet, she never watched the action in the ring. Never once. "I don't like to see people hitting each other," she explained. "Can't stand violence, never could. I'm a sissy."

She is survived by her daughter; nephew George Bennett of Naperville, Ill.; granddaughter Tatiana Walton of Windmere; granddaughter Pandora Greenstein of Miami; and two great grandchildren.

In keeping with Mrs. Virrick's wishes, there will be no funeral services, her daughter said. A celebration of her life will be held at 4 p.m. May 20 at the Barnyard, 3870 Washington Ave., in Coconut Grove.

#### U.S. ARMED FORCES OFFICERS' SEPARATION PAY

#### HON. STAN PARRIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. PARRIS. Mr. Speaker, on this occasion I rise to call attention to a matter of grave inequity, and to offer before my colleagues, legislation to provide relief for such inequity. The issue I refer to is restitution for the involuntary separation of career service personnel—men and women who would serve as the vanguard for our great Nation, men and women who would sacrifice their individual liberties for a greater cause, the protection and defense of the American dream.

This is an issue that we must all be concerned with, for when a contract is broken, exceptional treatment is an obligation of the individual or institution that has reneged on its promises. I believe America has a responsibility and a moral charge to its servicemen to uphold its binding agreements and promises made in good faith upon initial commissioning.

For this reason, to assist members of our Armed Forces who would involuntarily be discharged and left with insufficient compensation in return for years of dedicated service, I am introducing a bill that would help ease the burden of career termination and provide for a smoother transition into civilian life.

Under current law, as incorporated within title 10 of the United States Code, military personnel are not entitled to retire with an annuity until after they have served for at least 20

years. However, in light of the phenomenal changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, many of these dedicated men and women will never see 20 years of service.

For the first time in decades, changes in international conditions appear promising, and opportunities exist for lessening tension. Subsequently, Congress and the administration are already working to pare our Nation's armed services by considerable numbers within the next several years.

As submitted, the fiscal year 1991 Defense budget request is \$295 billion in budget authority, a figure 2.6 percent below the fiscal year 1990 level, and \$292 billion in outlays. This request is \$22 billion below the President's April 1989 plan. The administration also projects a real decline of 2 percent for fiscal years 1992–95, and by fiscal year 1995's end, a total cumulative 10-year decline of 22 percent.

What does this mean for America's military? By the end of fiscal year 1991 alone, active duty end strength will decline to 2,038,800, roughly 91,400 less than the fiscal year 1989 level and nearly equal to the fiscal year 1980 end strength! In fact, Army and Air Force levels will be the lowest since 1950.

Of all branches, the Army seems to be the candidate to take the lion's share of force reductions. This will largely be determined by our Nation's strategic plans and assumptions; however, there is an ominous cloud of uncertainty about the Army's future and that of its servicemen.

The Army is looking at cuts of at least one-third its force structure over the next 3 years; and, from its current strength of about 750,000 officers and personnel, the service plans to drop to slightly over 500,000 by fiscal year 1997.

For fiscal year 1990, Army active strength was reduced by 7,900, and again by 8,300 in fiscal year 1991 from previously planned levels. In addition, Navy active strength is looking at cuts of about 6,000 from the January budget levels in both fiscal year 1990 and fiscal year 1991; and the Air Force, approximately 3,200 for fiscal year 1991.

In a statement given before the House Armed Services Committee, Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney stated:

The readiness and well-being of our uniformed personnel continues to be my highest priority. Our success in attracting and retaining high quality military personnel in recent years results largely from providing adequate and fair compensation and other incentives to encourage service in the armed forces.

The question then becomes, how do we compensate these dedicated individuals who will fall subject to the congressional budget ax?

Under title 10, separation pay is calculated by multiplying the number of years served by a percentage—10 percent—of the basic pay allowance. The law, however, contains a clarifier that the one-time-only lump sum calculation will exceed no more than \$30,000.

Now I can't speak for my colleagues, but looking at how, over time, inflation and interest rates have hit my congressional district in northern Virginia, I believe the cap on severance pay seriously impedes the ability of the

servicemen and their families to adapt financially and resume the quality of life to which they were accustomed before separation.

Furthermore, if we examine this issue in greater detail, the inequity of current compensation becomes readily apparent, if not glaring, when comparing severance pay with uncapped annual retirement pay. Side by side, let's contrast for example, payment for a Navy lieutenant commander with 17 years of service and that of a full commander having 20 years of service.

Under the law, if the lieutenant commander earns approximately \$30,000, he is entitled to 10 percent of that, or \$3,000 multiplied by the number of years he's served, in this case 17. This formula adds up to a grand total of \$51,000. At first blush, the amount looks fairly sound, but let's not forget that the law caps the amount of compensation at a one-time-only sum of no more than \$30,000.

The commander with 20 years, on the other hand, is entitled to annual compensation for life of a sum that is calculated under a formula without the \$30,000 ceiling. In other words, the individual with 20 years might average \$60,000 yearly while the officer with 17 receives a \$30,000 hail and farewell. In my judgment, the long-term commitment of the officer with 17 years, or 15 years, is no less deserving than that of the individual who has served for 20.

The legislation I am introducing today would not only lift the \$30,000 cap, it would provide half of the compensation in a lump sum and the other half in monthly payments over a 5-year increment. If the recipient of that payment were to pass away before the end of that time period, the amount of pay remaining would be paid in lump sum to beneficiaries.

If enacted this legislation would apply to all officers—and, let me clarify one point of contention, the scope of this legislation was narrowed to "officers only" as other legislation, H.R. 4003, has been recently initiated by my colleague from Kansas, Mr. SLATTERY, to cover enlisted personnel—discharged, separated, or released from duty after December 31, 1989.

There is no doubt that a powerful incentive for career military personnel has, in part, been the expectation of receiving a sizable annuity at a reasonable age giving servicemen the flexibility to later embark upon other career paths. If Congress denies adequate compensation to those who have spent their lives in service to both citizen and country, what will we say to the future generations of young patriots who would offer to sacrifice, the rightfully, in turn, expect fair and equitable reimbursement for their service.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that this legislation will be considered favorably and enacted swiftly before the forthcoming reductions in force [RIF's] have displaced and disrupted our most deserving in uniform. I urge my colleagues to join me in passage of the bill.

## THE SPANISH CATHOLIC CENTER OF WASHINGTON, DC

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today in order to share with my colleagues the accomplishments of a wonderful organization in the Washington, DC metropolitan area. I recently became acquainted with their efforts and would like to take this opportunity to congratulate them for the difference they are making in this community and the example they have set for communities all over the Nation to follow.

The Spanish Catholic Center was born in 1967, as a private nonprofit agency. It was created in response to the variety of needs of the poor immigrant, primarily of Hispanic origin, community of the Washington, DC metropolitan area. The center is chartered under the District of Columbia's laws to implement educational and social services, as well as to teach and promote civil, social, economic, and health betterment.

The services of the Spanish Catholic Center are rendered regardless of race, creed, national origin, or residence. The center's main thrust is to respond to the needs of new arrivals, as well as to those whose precarious circumstances do not allow to step out of their despair.

The center is strategically located in several locations throughout the metropolitan area. There are branch offices in: Silver Spring, MD, which includes a health clinic; a health center with medical and dental care located at Mt. Pleasant Street in Washington. The administration and main offices are also located in Washington. The center is presently staffed by 30 full-time employees and 10 part-time employees. It is also staffed by 379 volunteers, who during the year 1989, contributed a total of 27,715 hours of service. During the year 1989, 41,636 persons were served by the center.

The center is funded by United Way, the Archdiocese of Washington, private foundations, and public contributions. It renders quality services through their departments of social services, Mrs. Mary L. Mercado, coordinator; education, Sister Maria del Carmen Robles, coordinator; health care, Ms. Lyn Morland; and community activities. The programs are continually shaped and changed to fit the growing and changing needs of the community which the center serves.

Among the center's services are: Emergency food and shelter; counseling; income tax preparation; and employment training agency; residences for women. The center is working closely with the community in order to educate it about drug and crime prevention. Family and individual counseling is also available through the health services department. During 1989, 12,774 patients were served at the center's clinics.

The center views the educational component of their services as the firm foundation upon which a new life can be started. As a Florida certified teacher, I wholeheartedly agree with this. The programs consist of Eng-

lish as a second language; literacy—basic education; high school equivalency—GED; a bilingual secretarial program; and most recently, a computer program and training course for technicians for copying machines. All programs are under the direction of an education coordinator, and each one is administered by a program director. Classes take place in various area schools, every evening of the week and weekends. Classes are conducted by 131 volunteer instructors.

Traditionally, the center has been the gathering place for the new arrivals and the needy. It is an organization which enables them to participate in programs which prevent their involvement in activities detrimental to themselves as individuals as well as to the society. The center is also a positive contributing factor to the city as it makes visible the colorful beauty of the traditions of those it serves and to help them join the ranks of a society that gives immigrants the equal and unique opportunity of a new beginning in life.

Father Julio Alvarez-Garcia is the center's executive director. The Spanish Catholic Center is governed by an active board of directors, which meets a minimum of 10 times during the fiscal year. The officers of the board of directors are: Mr. Ramon Gomez, president; Mr. Francisco Delgado, vice president; Ms. Rosario Corredera, treasurer; and, Aurora Porres, vice treasurer.

The Spanish Catholic Center is an example of how a community can be served by the work of dedicated individuals who care about making a difference in the lives of their fellow men. I congratulate them and wish them much success in this honorable and worthwhile endeavor. During the past 23 years they have helped make our Washington, DC, community a better and richer one.

## LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE HIGHLIGHTS PLIGHT OF JEWS

### HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the Oakland Press, a newspaper in my congressional district, recently published a moving article by Rachel Canaan-Kapen describing her family's experiences as Jews living in Lithuania.

Mrs. Kapen, a resident of West Bloomfield Township, MI, is the mother of Gilead Kapen, the minority staff consultant to the Africa Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mrs. Kapen expresses sadness at the decline in the Jewish population of Lithuania and concern for the future of those Jews still living there. I commend her observations to my colleagues in the article which follows:

[From the Oakland Press]

LITHUANIA HAS RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE, BUT FATE OF REPUBLIC'S JEWS IS IN DOUBT

(By Rachel Canaan-Kapen)

The recent dramatic happenings unfolding in the Republic of Lithuania evoke in me, a Jew with close family ties to the land, very conflicting emotions.



My father, Yosef Garber, was born and raised in Lithuania, which we call Lita, and so were his parents and their parents for numerous generations. Yet they lived in a world of their own, which can account for their still existing after so many years of exile and dispersion.

Lita-Lithuania was by all accounts the shining jewel in the crown of European Jewry. The Gaon of Vilna, as he was nicknamed, was a legendary figure of Jewish scholarship and morality who lived in the second half of the 18th century and he, and subsequently his many disciples, influenced Jewish life for many years. Vilna, the capital of independent Lita-Lithuania, was so Jewishly endowed that it was nicknamed "Jerusalem of Lita." The numerous yeshivot, academies of Jewish learning, within its boundaries attracted thousands of young men coming to be trained and ordained as rabbis and other religious functionaries in the Jewish community, as well as for the sake of learning.

My father, Yosef, studied in one of these yeshivot. Although he was trained and ordained as a ritual slaughterer, I doubt that he ever practiced his acquired profession, for no sooner than he received his ordination he was conscripted into the Lithuanian army, a fact that proved to be a decisive factor in his life.

For the very first time in his life, he was exposed to a world beyond the synagogue and the yeshiva. He no longer could be the pious, very observant Jew he once was because the new reality of the Lithuanian army didn't especially cater to his Jewish needs. If he didn't wish to remain hungry, even starve, he had no choice but to eat the non-kosher foods served him. He also came face-to-face with a secular world of enlightenment that fascinated him, as well as with a great number of non-Jewish Lithuanians and anti-Semitism like never before. Last but not least, in the army he met another Lithuanian Jew named Meyer Blass, with whom a lifelong friendship ensued.

When the two army buddies-turned-best friends were subsequently discharged from the army, they knew exactly what they were going to do with the rest of their lives. Both reached the conclusion that there was no future for Jews in Lita and therefore applied to the British government for a "certificat," a permit to emigrate to Palestine or Eretz-Israel, as it was called by the Jews. The "certificat" came in 1925 and the two friends said farewell to family and friends, many of whom they never saw again.

My father talked very little of life before coming to Eretz-Israel, where he and Meyer settled in Tel Aviv and helped to pave its streets and build its houses. After a few years of hard work and frugal living, they managed to save some money and establish the first icebox factory in the town, my father still working hard beside his men, something he continued doing his entire life. He never uttered a word in Lithuanian, which he seemed to have totally forgotten, and except for photographs depicting him in the Lithuanian army's uniform, he didn't bring with him any other photographs from Lita.

All we knew about the family he left behind was that he had an older sister and brother, who emigrated to the United States and settled in Rochester, N.Y., while another brother, Yaacov, and a sister, Blooma, perished in the Shoah, the Holocaust, together with the rest of Lita's Jewry. When I gave birth to my son, Alon, in Jerusalem in 1961, exactly 20 years after the destruc-

tion of Lita's Jewry, my father asked me to give him the name Yaacov as a middle name in memory of his brother, the only memorial to him.

A total Jewish population of 153,743 was reported in 1923, comprising 7.5 percent of the population and considered the largest national minority in the land, where Jews also made up a little less than a third of the total population in the largest cities. However, a 1959 Soviet census shows a total Jewish population of 24,672, less than 1 percent of the population, with 16,354 in Vilna, now Vilnius and 4,792 in Kovno, now Kaunas, two cities where Jewish life flourished before the war.

As a person who witnessed the regaining of the much-longed-for independence of her own people, I am especially sensitive to other people's similar aspirations. Yet the Jew in me can't quite forget the destruction of Lithuania's once-flourishing Jewry, which by no means can be blamed solely on the Nazis. Furthermore, the surge in nationalistic aspirations also brought with it a surge in latent anti-Semitism, and I can't help but fear for the fate of the remnant of Lithuania's Jews.

### THE CHANGING ENVIRONMENT FOR U.S. AGRICULTURE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, May 9, 1990, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### THE CHANGING ENVIRONMENT FOR U.S. AGRICULTURE

As Congress considers the 1990 Farm Bill, it is important to reflect on how U.S. agriculture has changed in the past few years and to consider what changes may be in store.

Declining share of U.S. economy: One of the major trends of recent years has been the declining role that agriculture plays in the U.S. economy. This is seen in various ways. First, the number of farmers continues to decline each year. Farm families now comprise less than 2% of the population. And if only commercial farms are considered, less than half a percent of the population supplies virtually all our agricultural products. This trend toward increased concentration of production will likely continue. Second, agriculture's share of the nation's Gross National Product is declining, from 7% in 1950 to 1.6% today. This reflects the growth of new occupations and new industries, rather than a decline in farm production. With most of America's future economic growth expected to take place in areas such as computers and finance, agriculture's share of GNP is likely to continue to decline. Third, farming is becoming less important even in rural areas. More rural counties depend on manufacturing today than on agriculture, and farm-dependent counties only slightly outnumber rural counties that rely on meeting the needs of retired people.

Positive trade role: On the other hand, the American farmer continues to make a major contribution to reducing our trade imbalance. Agriculture's share of trade far exceeds its share of GNP. In 1988, 12% of U.S. merchandise exports were farm prod-

ucts, and agriculture had a positive trade balance of \$18.5 billion compared to the overall U.S. trade deficit of \$127 billion. The U.S. is still the dominant force in world trade of agricultural products. Changes in U.S. production and inventories of major crops are the key factors influencing world prices. The United States is the primary exporter in all the major non-tropical agricultural commodities.

Certainly many domestic and international factors will affect U.S. agriculture in the future—ranging from changing consumer eating patterns to international trade negotiations. Two trends seem especially important: reform efforts in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and the growing environmental movement.

Soviet and Eastern Europe reform: Progress on reform in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union is likely to depend on improving the quality and quantity of food available to the average citizen. We have all seen television pictures of empty supermarkets and long lines for basic necessities. Recent comments by Soviet economists suggest that their agricultural sector is in even worse shape than western estimates have indicated.

This means that in the near future big increases in food imports may be necessary. American farmers should play a large part in meeting the demand, but even if they don't, the increased sales will reduce world supplies and help boost prices. However, the longer-run outlook is less rosy. Eastern Europe and the western part of the Soviet Union were once the breadbasket of Europe. Even with its incredible inefficiency, the USSR is the world's large producer of wheat. If reforms in agriculture are successful, productivity in these regions should increase rapidly. Not only might they cease to be our customers, they may become major competitors.

Environmental movement: There has been a virtual explosion of concern for the environment worldwide. Many environmentalists view agriculture with suspicion, believing that current farming practices are harmful and non-sustainable. Members of the major environmental organizations in the United States now outnumber farmers. Environmental stewardship will be an increasingly important factor in assessing agriculture.

The growing environmental movement could mean problems for the competitiveness of U.S. farm products, in two ways. One the one hand, other countries will likely continue to place tough restrictions on the food they import, such as the European Community ban of beef from cattle fed growth hormones. On the other hand, tightening U.S. restrictions on chemical use could place American farmers at a cost disadvantage, if other countries allow their farmers to use chemicals banned here.

U.S. economic policy: While many of the factors affecting the outlook for U.S. agriculture are beyond the control of policymakers, one important thing we can do is to get our economic house in order. The kinds of changes we need to strengthen our economy for the long term are the kinds of steps that will help boost the competitiveness of our farm sector. We need to save more as a nation, which would improve farmers' access to capital. We also need to take a longer-term view of government spending, cutting current consumption and expanding funds for productivity-enhancing investment in infrastructure, education, and research. But most important, we need to

reduce the federal budget deficit, which continues to exceed \$150 billion per year. A smaller deficit would make it possible for interest rates to come down, lowering farmers' costs and making it easier for them to modernize machinery. Reducing the deficit could also lead to a lowered-value dollar on exchange markets, thereby making our exports more competitive overseas. Much of the improvement in our farm exports since 1986 has been due to more favorable exchange rates.

The last few years have generally been good ones for American farmers. Yet farmers face different challenges now than they did in the past, and some analysts believe the long-term outlook is for stagnant or slightly declining farm income, unless major increases in demand or drops in supply occur. U.S. farmers can no longer take their predominance in world markets for granted. They must adapt to new demands on how they produce and how farm products are marketed. They will likely face lower levels of government support. The 1990 Farm Bill must strike a balance between stabilizing farm income and keeping agriculture competitive in the changing global environment.

#### TRIBUTE TO JOHN D. MOCKENSTURM

#### HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to introduce to my colleagues in the House of Representatives a man from my district who performed a selfless and heroic act, attempting to rescue two very small children. This week, the National Association of Letter Carriers is presenting John D. Mockensturm of Toledo, with an award to recognize his courageous and charitable efforts in which he risked his own life to save two children from a smoldering car. The Regional Hero of the Year Award is awarded to only three people per year to commemorate the deeds of goodwill and heroism that letter carriers perform each year. It is an opportunity for the National Association of Letter Carriers to show their appreciation to those heroic individuals and demonstrate the other good works of letter carriers across the United States. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the great poet once said, "Heroism feels and never reasons and therefore is always right." This is exactly how Mr. Mockensturm behaved the day he rescued two small children. Emerson must have known someone like Mr. Mockensturm to make such a statement.

On March 20, 1989, two small children were inadvertently left alone in a locked car which subsequently caught on fire. John Mockensturm was rounding a corner on his Toledo mail route and saw dark smoke billowing from the front end of a parked car as a woman, apparently the driver, walked away in the opposite direction. Failing to get the woman's attention, the letter carrier ran to the vehicle and saw two children locked inside. Mockensturm coaxed a wary 3-year-old child to unlock his door and swiftly pulled the boy out of the back seat. Then, groping through thick smoke, the carrier quickly released the child's 1-year-old brother from the restraints of his car

seat. The boys' mother returned shortly after with help for what she had thought was a stalled engine. Shocked by the smokey scene, she was extremely thankful to find her boys safe with John Mockensturm.

Mr. Speaker, I am very honored to be able to recognize John Mockensturm today. There are very few people in the world that are faced with such a circumstance which forces them to make a split-second decision which includes risking their own life. It is comforting to know that there are people like John Mockensturm who do not hesitate to make the right decision to try to save other people. Many people may believe that they too, would make the same decision, but one never knows until they are faced with the danger. Two small children are alive and well today because of his quick thinking and unselfish actions. Mr. Mockensturm truly deserves the Central Region Hero of the Year Award.

#### NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION DEFENSE WEEK

#### HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, the President will proclaim the week of May 13 through May 18, 1990, as National Transportation Defense Week. We set aside this week to officially recognize the significant and vital contributions that our transportation systems add to the Nation's economy, and the important aspect these systems play in the Nation's defense structure.

As a nation, we are blessed with the most efficient and extensive transportation system in the world. Americans from Maine to California can travel with ease to any other part of our great Nation. We can rely on our transportation system to provide for the free and easy flow of goods in commerce by surface, water, and air. And should a national emergency ever arise, our transportation system will be integral to the defense of our Nation. National Transportation Defense Week provides us with an opportunity to reflect upon our transportation network and its importance to the United States' continued world leadership.

Mr. Speaker, we would not be able to enjoy these benefits were it not for the hard work and dedication of the men and women in the transportation industry. On May 16, 1990, the Reading Traffic Club will hold a special luncheon in recognition of National Transportation Defense Week. The men and women of the Reading Traffic Club have been, and will continue to be, key players in the Nation's transportation efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to recognize the Reading Traffic Club. Their dedication gives me every hope that our past transportation triumphs will be repeated as we rebuild and revitalize America's transportation network. I know that my colleagues here in Congress join me and the Reading Traffic Club in celebrating National Transportation Defense Week.

#### POLISH INDEPENDENCE DAY

#### HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, today is the anniversary of the Polish Constitution Day of 1791. This day represents the unswerving dedication of the people of Poland to freedom, justice, equality, and social progress. It is evident that this day has a more heightened meaning this year when seen in conjunction with the sweeping changes occurring throughout Eastern Europe.

On this day it is important to note the magnitude of the accomplishments of the Constitution of 1791. This single document was able to nonviolently transform an oppressive government of a select few into a working government of the people. All of the progress recently made in Eastern Europe began with this first movement toward democracy in Central and Eastern Europe almost 200 years ago. Unfortunately, as a result of the continual partitioning of Poland by its aggressive neighbors, the people of Poland have waited an extraordinarily long time to enjoy the freedom which this document granted them.

It is only recently that Poland's neighbors have begun to allow her to breathe. The announcement of the Soviet Union recognizing the atrocities committed against the Poles in the Katyn Forest is a tremendous step toward a brighter future for Poland. It represents the changing attitude of the Soviet Union which is facilitating the remarkable changes currently occurring in Eastern Europe. Today we must also recognize and remember the brave people who lost their lives in the Katyn Forest at the hands of a merciless few.

The celebrations this year are more poignant than ever before. Cities throughout the country are holding parades, banquets, and other related ceremonies in honor of the progress that the people of Poland have made toward their dream of democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join people of Polish ancestry in my own district as well as throughout the country to pay tribute to those who have paid such a dear price for liberty. It is clear now that their long struggle for freedom may finally reach a desirable end.

#### TRIBUTE TO NINO MORREALE ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM TEACHING

#### HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to stand before my colleagues and honor Nino Morreale of Staten Island, NY. Mr. Morreale has just retired after dedicating more than 25 years of his life as a music education teacher at New Dorp High School.

Mr. Morreale is a graduate of the Julliard and Manhattan Schools of Music. He has also had a very distinguished career as a profes-



sional musician playing for such greats as Sammy Davis, Jr. and Lena Horne and was a member of radio and television orchestras for both ABC and NBC.

In addition to all his work as a professional musician, Nino Morreale was also a music teacher who was very dedicated to this students. He wanted to give young people a better understanding of the world they lived in through the music he loved.

On this occasion, I extend my congratulations to Mr. Nino Morreale. A man who has earned the respect of his colleagues and students; a man who New Dorp High School will sorely miss.

## LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE NEW MEXICO STATEHOOD COMPACT

**HON. JOE SKEEN**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 1990*

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to amend the New Mexico statehood compact with the Federal Government that will resolve problems regarding the authority of the commissioner of public lands to exchange State trust lands. Senator DOMENICI is introducing similar legislation in the Senate.

Amending the statehood compact, or the enabling act, requires the consent of Congress and the passage of a State constitutional amendment. This legislation will set this process in motion.

In an opinion handed down in 1988, the State attorney general stated that changes in the commissioner of public lands exchange authority were necessary to ensure the interests of the trust beneficiaries are protected.

I should add that the beneficiaries are all the people of New Mexico. Revenues generated from trust lands are used primarily for the education of New Mexico's youth.

This legislation will not only validate all previous exchanges that have been completed since 1912, but will standardize the procedures and authorities under which the commission of public lands can complete land exchanges.

It should be noted that the authority granted in this legislation will not invalidate or result in any adverse effects of any previous exchanges completed by the commissioner of public lands.

Specifically, the language in my legislation describes who the State commissioner can enter into exchange agreements with; allows the commissioner to exchange lands that are equal to or greater in value than the land to be conveyed by the State; and provides that the proposed exchange is beneficial to the interests of the affected beneficiary.

The statehood compact provided the State of New Mexico with our sections of land per township. These sections, that were scattered throughout each township, have added the checkerboard land ownership patterns found throughout the State. Within these ownership patterns you commonly find an intermingling of Federal, State, and private lands. This causes

numerous management problems for all property owners. Therefore it makes good sense to block up these lands through exchange to maximize the productivity and enhance the efficiency of the property.

Amending the enabling act will help mitigate the adverse effects of Federal land actions on trust lands because of the checkerboard land patterns I mentioned above.

The legislation I am introducing will assist in the consolidation of unmanageable isolated tracts of State trust lands, thereby promoting better resource management. Protecting and enhancing the income potential and integrity of State trust lands will also be a result of this legislation.

Because of the anticipated increase in land exchange requests and activities, as indicated by the passage of the Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988, New Mexicans who lease State and Federal lands have an interest in this legislation. With this in mind the New Mexico Farm and Livestock Bureau, the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association and the New Mexico Wool Growers' Association have all passed resolutions supporting the change in the statehood compact that would facilitate land exchanges.

Amending the statehood compact will provide numerous benefits to the people of New Mexico. I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this important measure.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

**HON. WAYNE OWENS**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 1990*

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I delivered an opening statement at a hearing of my two subcommittees of the Foreign Affairs Committee dealing with recent developments in the West Bank and Gaza.

I include my statement to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

STATEMENT BY REP. WAYNE OWENS, HEARING ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

Mr. Chairman, these two subcommittees meet jointly today to hear testimony on recent developments in Gaza and the West Bank. Many of the issues that we will discuss have been addressed in other hearings, but the specific dynamics of the Palestinian uprising and the Israeli response have never been isolated and dealt with in depth. These are issues about which I personally care very deeply, and I commend chairmen Hamilton and Yatron for giving us this important opportunity today.

Before delving into human rights concerns in the territories, I think it is important to keep two things in mind: First, the problems in the West Bank and Gaza are the product of an immensely complex political conflict, involving not only Palestinians and Israelis, but the surrounding Arab states as well. To blame Israel for occupying the West Bank and Gaza strip is to ignore a history of armed Arab aggression and the events of the 1967 war. If one thing has become clear since the intifada began in December 1987, it is that these problems can only be solved as part of a comprehensive

political settlement. It is incumbent on all sides, not only Israel, to move forward toward this end. The United States must play the major facilitating role in the process and in that matter I give Secretary of State Baker high marks for trying.

Second, it is important to keep in mind that Israel's human rights record in the territories in no way compares with that of some other countries in the region, which are party to the broader conflict. I need not remind my colleagues that the Iraqi Government killed over 8,000 of its own Kurdish citizens 2 years ago with chemical weapons. Nor do I need to recount Syria's systematic slaughter of 15,000 of its own people in the 1982 Hama revolt. Perspective is important here. So, as we raise human rights issues in the territories—which we must do candidly and openly—we do so recognizing Israel as the only democracy in the Middle East, a country which holds itself to a higher standard.

This having been said, I think it is our responsibility to explore these issues as honestly and as thoroughly as possible. Since December 1987, I have made more than a half dozen visits to the West Bank and Gaza as a member of these two subcommittees. During that time, I have witnessed an escalating cycle of violence which is dangerously polarizing the Israeli and Palestinian communities, and diminishing the prospects for a political settlement that will permit both peoples to live together peacefully in that crowded land.

On my most recent visit in February, I noted a sharp increase in the number of Palestinians killed by Palestinians, and a marked decline in the number of those killed by Israeli defense forces. In a May 4 article in the New York Times, Joel Brinkley wrote that the number of Palestinians shot and killed by Israelis has fallen by more than half over the last 4 months. I ask unanimous consent that this article be inserted into the hearing record following my remarks. Since January in fact, more Palestinians have been killed by other Palestinians than by Israeli forces. Overall, the total number of deaths related to the uprising have dropped 61 percent from the first 4 months of 1988 and 48 percent from the first 4 months of 1989. This is a trend which suggests that the intifada is entering a new, perhaps less violent phase. But it would be a mistake to believe that the uprising is controlled or that Palestinian resistance will cease before a political settlement is reached.

Nevertheless, human rights violations in the administration of Israel's occupied territories remain a source of special concern to this committee, to Congress, and to Israel's friends everywhere. Those policies to which the United States most strenuously objects—administrative detention, deportations, and the demolition and sealing of houses—continue to this day. Not only are these, grievous abuses of internationally recognized human rights, they serve to promote violence and strengthen the resolve and assist in the political organization of the uprising.

Though theoretically governed by strict rules of engagement, the IDF in many cases disregarded its guidelines by indiscriminately firing plastic, rubber, and high velocity metal bullets. I have personally seen 5 young men in Jerusalem's Mikagged hospital brain dead from rubber still lodged in their heads. Human rights groups such as Amnesty International have documented numerous instances of beatings and ill-treat-

ment of prisoners, and the potentially lethal misuse of tear gas within confined spaces.

Recognizing the difficulties faced by Israeli authorities administering the territories, the U.S. Government views these as violations of internationally recognized human rights. We on this Committee, in good conscience, can recognize them as nothing less. And while human rights issues are inextricably linked to the broader political conflict, we must emphasize these human rights abuses on a separate level, as problems which can and should be corrected by Israel alone.

I welcome our distinguished witnesses today and look forward to exploring these issues for the public record in candor and fairness.

## THE PRIVATIZATION OF ART ACT

**HON. PHILIP M. CRANE**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 1990*

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Privatization of Art Act, a bill to abolish the National Endowment for the Arts. In this age of deficit spending and big government, we in Congress have a responsibility to do some belt-tightening and put a stop to intolerable agency funding practices. A good place to start is with the NEA.

The NEA states the following as its mission:

[To] foster artistic excellence by helping to develop the nation's finest creative talent, to preserve our cultural heritage in all its diversity, to make the arts available to wider, more informed audiences, and to promote the overall financial stability of American arts organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I am afraid the agency's good intentions have been abused. Certainly you will agree that homoerotic photographs are hardly "a demonstration of our nation's finest creative talent." Indeed, I am outraged that a performance by porn star Annie Sprinkle is considered part of our "cultural heritage" worthy of preservation while reading poetry to the homeless qualifies as "making the arts available to wider, more informed audiences." These abuses cannot be tolerated.

Some of my fellow lawmakers propose establishing standards for the use of NEA funds. Their critics cite the first amendment and cry, "censorship." I respond to these cries by echoing the words of my colleague, DANA ROHRBACHER: "Those who truly oppose Government control of the arts should oppose Government funding of the arts." I propose we abolish the agency altogether.

A common argument in the NEA appropriation debate is that art is a subjective term. What may be art to some can be considered trash to others. The definition of art should not be a government concern; that decision belongs inherently in the private sector. In fact, it has flourished there. Those who recognize art in America and support it have supported it generously. The United States has one of the largest proportions of private giving to the arts. In 1988 alone \$6.8 billion was spent on

arts advancement by American individuals, bequests, foundations, and corporations. Abolishing the NEA would not threaten the existence of art in America. Rather, it would take away a small percent of the funding it currently receives through involuntarily raised means.

Mr. Speaker, as politicians, we pledge to eliminate deficit spending, and as Members of Congress, we have a duty to do so. I cannot think of a better way to start than by returning art promotion to the private sector.

## NIMITZ HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPRESENT TEXAS IN NATIONAL COMPETITION

**HON. JACK FIELDS**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 1990*

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate 30 Houston high school students for their achievements in the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. These students have demonstrated exceptional knowledge of democratic government and the documents that guarantee our freedoms.

The students representing Texas in this national competition are from Nimitz High School in Houston. They won their district competition, the Texas State competition, and now have made a fine showing in the national competition. This team of students received an award for scoring highest among teams from across the Nation on a unit of the competition titled "Fundamental Rights."

Mr. Speaker, it is easy to take for granted the freedoms that we, as Americans, enjoy. We must never forget that our basic freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of religion and others—are not enjoyed by all peoples of the world. Our rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution and Bill of Rights, must be guarded carefully. We must teach our young, the inheritors and future guardians of this great country, the value of the gift they will receive.

These juniors and seniors from Nimitz High School have demonstrated an admirable knowledge of this gift. I am proud of these young people. They are fine representatives of Nimitz High School, their district coordinator Elizabeth Battle, their teacher Connie Sheldon, their district and the State of Texas. These students are: Mark Bennett, Shahid Bhaidani, Jason Brenek, Jennifer Caldcleugh, Karie Camp, Deanna Drew, LeRay Hall, Tiffany Hammer, Mia Harris, Dionne Schwab, Lisa Salmi, Chris Havard, Kathy Hua, Brad Hunt, Leslie Jeanes, Gentry Johns, Deana Larkin, Kelly Lyons, Margaret Mayes, Luke McCallum, Tony Peng, Laurie Renegar, Diana Rivera, Sara Rizvi, Erika Smejkal, Kelli Smith and Jon Venverloh.

## NATIONAL INVENT AMERICA! WEEK

**HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 1990*

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation designating the week of July 22 through July 28, 1990, as "National Invent America! Week."

I am taking this action with two specific purposes in mind. One, to pay tribute to what I have always felt to be at the heart of America: A creative and entrepreneurial spirit. And two, to encourage the boundless development of this spirit in the innovators and inventors of the future: our children.

The United States Patent Model Foundation, a private, nonprofit organization, is seeking to focus the Nation's attention on the critical pursuit of ideas in a global marketplace where America no longer is considered the undisputed leader. Therefore, in 1986, this organization launched its "Invent America!" program in elementary schools throughout the country.

Now in its fourth year, the program sponsors student invention programs and competitions designed to foster creativity and analytical problem-solving skills. Since its inception, more than 30,000 elementary schools have participated in this program and its school, State, regional and national competitions.

President George Bush serves as its honorary chairman and the program has the support of the U.S. Departments of Education and Commerce, as well as the National Science Foundation. In fact, Invent America! was singled out for recognition from among 140,000 such programs in the Secretary of Education's Special Report to the President, "America's Schools: Everybody's Business."

Invent America! enjoys wide private sector support as well. In fact, this successful public-private partnership is proof that government and industry can work together, hand-in-hand, keeping alive and nurturing the spirit of entrepreneurship and ingenuity in our Nation's young people.

I urge all of my colleagues who envision a bright and challenging future, Who can see the potential in young minds and who want to ensure that our young people are prepared to meet the future's challenges to cosponsor this legislation.

## ZEB MCKINNEY'S SERVICE TO SHILOH

**HON. DON SUNDQUIST**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 9, 1990*

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, at the end of this month the Shiloh National Military Park will lose its exceptional superintendent, Zeb McKinney. After 14 years at Shiloh and 37 years with the National Park Service, Zeb is taking a well earned retirement to tend to family matters back home in North Carolina.



I have been pleased to call Zeb McKinney a friend and proud to support him in his efforts to preserve and protect one of our Nation's finest military parks. Those with an interest in the Civil War know well the story of the fierce fighting that took place in the woods and fields between Shiloh Church and Pittsburg Landing. The history of the brave men, Yankee and Rebel, who fought there on April 6 and 7, 1862, is painstakingly preserved at Shiloh National Military Park.

Zeb McKinney has been a forceful advocate for the park. He has shown initiative and foresight in planning its future. In addition, I have found him to be a thoughtful and informed advocate for environmental protection and the wise use and enjoyment of our natural resources.

Zeb McKinney has served with distinction and served as an example of spirited and committed public service. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting his career and in wishing him well in his retirement.

#### TRIBUTE TO MISS ELLEN REPP

##### HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman who has graced American society on the educational and artistic stages, and indirectly the political arena. Miss Ellen Repp has been named the 1990 Distinguished Alumnus from Western Washington University in Bellingham, WA.

Miss Repp merged a devotion to teaching with a personal commitment to the advancement of excellence in the arts. The name may not be familiar to you, but her contributions over the years are not easily dismissed.

Already an accomplished musician—her musical training began when she answered an ad for 25-cent violin lessons as a child—Miss Repp came to Bellingham State Normal School, as Western Washington University was then named, in 1921. Throughout her academic career she remained involved in both the vocal and instrumental aspects of music, although she graduated with a degree in teaching. Repp went on to the University of Washington and continued to distinguish herself when she began vocal studies with noted Norwegian baritone August Werner.

Combining her interest in American history and politics with her love of music Repp performed during the summers and taught during the school year. While teaching junior high school civics in Everett Washington one of her pupils was the late Henry M. "Scoop" Jackson. The U.S. Senator and Miss Repp maintained a lifelong friendship. Jackson credited Repp's influence as a debate coach with sparking and nurturing his interest in domestic and international issues and politics.

It is said that Repp not only taught history, she made it! During her summer sojourn to pursue her interest in singing, Miss Repp journeyed to remote Alaskan outposts performing the works of the masters for miners, fishermen and Indians. One trip to Alaska even included a performance on Mount McKinley, North America's highest peak.

Miss Repp continued to make a name for herself earning the Medal of Saint Olav, one of Norway's highest honors, for her performances in benefit concerts for Norway during World War II. Miss Repp has appeared on Broadway and performed lead roles with most of the opera companies in the United States and Europe. She starred in the Metropolitan opera in New York, at LaScala in Italy and houses in Munich, Paris, London, Norway, and even Morocco.

Apparently not one to rest upon her laurels, Miss Repp launched a third career as a voice teacher and has taught at the Mozarteum in Salzburg, the Oberlin Conservatory, Smith College, and the Manhattan School of Music. In her 88th year, she continues to travel to Munich each summer to teach vocal technique.

I wanted to call to the attention of my colleagues the many accomplishments of Miss Repp and congratulate her for the most deserved Distinguished Alumnus Award from Western Washington University.

#### WELCOME TO SOME VERY SPECIAL NEW AMERICANS

##### HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, it is with a special sense of pride that I inform the House that our Nation will welcome a group of young Americans Friday, including my grandson, Nicholas Alberto Certo. The Immigration and Naturalization Service is holding a citizenship ceremony in Arlington, VA, for young adoptees, the first time I am told that recognition for such children and their parents has been bestowed.

My own mother and father were naturalized Americans, and I have never forgotten their pride and that of their family over that accomplishment. I have a special warm feeling, therefore, in looking forward to Nicholas' certificate of citizenship ceremony. I congratulate his parents, my daughter Sylvia and my son-in-law Nicholas, for their love and perseverance in achieving his adoption.

It takes a long time, a lot of paperwork, and an abundance of faith to adopt a child from another country. And you need a lot of help. I especially want to express our appreciation to David Hobbs and Gloria Munoz in the U.S. Embassy in Bogota, Colombia for their repeated assistance, as well as Mercedes Restrepo Isaza, Luz Stella Monsalve, and Flor Olano de Pachon of the Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar and Reinaldo Rincon Guzman of the Colombian Ministry of External Relations for their conscientious attention to Nicholas during the 18 months it took to complete the adoption process.

As proud grandparents, my wife Corinne and I are looking forward to the ceremony Friday. It should be quite an affair with 38 children from 16 nations getting their certificates. The choirs from Francis Scott Key and Glen Carlyn Elementary Schools will perform, and our grandson is scheduled to sing "This Land is Your Land" and "It's a Grand Old Flag." I can't wait.

#### MEDICARE LEGISLATION

##### HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a necessary piece of legislation. I do so in order to restore a modicum of equity to the Medicare system, which has been increasingly distorted during each year's budget reconciliation deliberation. My bill would repeal a requirement which was included in the 1989 reconciliation bill and passed without any real debate over its efficacy or the need for the mandate it contains.

Last November, we decided to impose a requirement that all physicians file all Medicare claims or be subject to penalties. This provision was enacted without regard to the fact that the Participating Physician Program already exists to encourage claims filing (the Participating Physician Program enacted in 1984) by compensating those doctors who contract with Medicare as participating physicians at a higher rate than nonparticipating physicians.

That program has been remarkably successful; 40.2 percent of all physicians treating Medicare patients are participating physicians. In addition, substantial numbers of nonparticipating physicians accept assignment on a case-by-case basis and consequently file those claims for the patients. Overall, 80 percent of all Medicare claims are taken on assignment and filed by physicians.

Yet, despite overwhelming evidence that no problem existed, Congress decided to impose that obligation on all physicians without regard to participants status or to the administrative burden and expense, it will impose on solo practitioners particularly in rural areas, and certainly without providing equitable compensation to those physicians who have not signed contracts with the U.S. Government.

I urge my fellow colleagues to join with me in removing this needless hassle of dubious benefit from the backs of physicians and from the "books" of the Federal Government.

#### TRIBUTE TO JAMES J. HARRINGTON, RECIPIENT OF THE 1990 PWAMA DISTRICT GOOD DEED AWARD

##### HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 9, 1990

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. James J. Harrington, superintendent of highways, town of Babylon. Jim Harrington has been selected as this year's recipient of the Pwama District of the Boy Scouts of America's Good Deed award. The Good Deed award is presented annually to outstanding community leaders in the town of Babylon and West Islip.

Jim Harrington has proved himself to be such an outstanding community leader

through his extensive involvement in Suffolk County affairs. Professionally, Jim was a member of the Suffolk County Police Department of 20 years, retiring as a detective in 1983. While a member of the police force, he was most active in the PBA, serving for 9 years on the board of governors. Continuing his activities in the PBA, he served as first precinct trustee, editor for the PBA publication *The Shield*, recording secretary, and, ultimately, vice president of the association.

Elected Babylon highway superintendent in November 1983, Jim has been reelected to that post three times. And, as if this post was not enough to keep him busy, Jim spends enormous amounts of time serving his community through his volunteer efforts. Jim is a past vice president of the Babylon Chapter of the American Cancer Society. He is an active member of the Babylon Lions Club and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and also served as an active volunteer firefighters for the North Babylon Fire Department for 20 years. He is a life member of this highly honored fire company.

Jim's most recent project would bring together area Boy Scout troops with handicapped residents who could use their good deed services. This would be a valuable program to the local community, and it further exemplifies the extent of Jim Harrington's commitment to community service. That is why I am grateful, Mr. Speaker, to have this opportunity to publicly recognize the Good Deed award and the many merits of this year's recipient, Mr. James Harrington.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, May 10, 1990, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### MAY 11

9:15 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on challenges facing the U.S., focusing on policies to foster competitiveness.

SR-253

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services  
Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee  
To resume hearings to examine possible approaches to naval arms control.

SD-430

Governmental Affairs  
Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the Airborne Self-Protection Jammer (ASPJ) weapons system.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 2483, to improve educational assistance programs for veterans, S. 2484, to improve the housing loan program for veterans, and veterans employment programs, including section 401 and 404(c) of S. 2100, Veterans Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act.

SR-418

Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on initiatives for Indian programs for the 1990s.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Finance  
Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2453, to establish the Social Security Administration as an independent agency.

SD-215

##### MAY 14

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations  
Interior Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for fossil energy and clean coal technology programs of the Department of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

Armed Services  
Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 2171, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on implementation of the Defense Management Report.

SR-232A

Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on S. 1021, to provide for the protection of Indian graves and burial grounds, and S. 1980, to provide for the repatriation of Native American group or cultural patrimony.

SR-485

##### MAY 15

9:00 a.m.

Governmental Affairs  
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations  
To hold hearings to examine fraud and abuse in employer-sponsored health benefit plans.

SD-342

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services  
Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991,

focusing on medical programs of the Department of Defense.

SR-232A

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on seapower.

SD-192

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

Armed Services  
Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense and to prescribe personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on the state and capabilities of the U.S. Marine Corps for special operations and low intensity conflict.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to review commercial space programs.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on S. 2415, to encourage solar and geothermal power production by removing the size limitations contained in the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to finance environmental protection facilities in small communities, including S. 1296, S. 1331, S. 2184, and S. 1514.

SD-406

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on population policy and resources.

SD-138

##### MAY 16

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Consumer Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine environmental labeling of consumer products.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991



for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

Environment and Public Works  
Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the maintenance of Hell Gate Bridge in Queens, New York.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on S. 2171, authorizing funds for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on the space launch and command, control, communications and intelligence programs.

S-407, Capitol

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2170, to prescribe the conditions under which contractors receiving operating-differential subsidy of their affiliates may engage in coastwise or intercoastal trade.

SR-253

Small Business

To resume hearings to examine the Small Business Administration's small business investment companies program.

SR-428A

## MAY 17

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense, focusing on space programs.

S-407, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on semi-conductors and the future of the U.S. electronics industry.

SR-253

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on S. 1462, to create a Federal nuclear facility environmental response fund, and to create an Office of Environmental Management and Remedial Action within the Department of Energy.

SD-406

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on titles I and III of S. 2100, Veterans Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act, S. 1887, to allow for Kentucky Vietnam veterans to receive a one-time bonus from the Commonwealth, S. 2454, to increase the estate limits for certain incompetent institutionalized veterans, S. 2482, to clarify the eligibility of certain minors for burial in national cemeteries and to authorize use of flat grave markers in a section of Florida National Cemetery, S. 2102, to modify certain congressional reporting requirements imposed upon the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for certain administrative reorganizations within the Department of Veterans Affairs, and pro-

posed legislation to expand radiation presumptions for veterans.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

SD-628

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1852 and H.R. 3545, to revise the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Development Act to make certain changes relating to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park Commission, S. 1990, to establish the Cliff Walk National Historic Site, S. 2011 and H.R. 2843, to authorize the expansion of the Tumacacori National Monument, S. 2067 and H.R. 3834, to designate the route from Seima to Montgomery for study for potential addition to the National Trails System, S. 2072, to authorize a study of nationally significant places in American history, S. 2262, to designate segments of the Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord Rivers as a study area for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, S. 2437, to authorize the acquisition of certain lands in Louisiana for inclusion in the Vicksburg National Military Park, and S. 2566, to redesignate the Sunset Crater National Monument as the Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument.

SD-366

## MAY 18

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1697, to require local educational agencies to conduct testing for radon contamination in schools.

SD-406

Finance

Medicare and Long-Term Care Subcommittee

To hold hearings on recommendations for the Medicare Volume Performance Standards (MVPS) for fiscal year 1991, which is the rate of growth in spending for physician services reimbursed by the Medicare program.

SD-215

## MAY 21

1:00 p.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of Carl J. Kunasek, of Arizona, to be

Commissioner on the Navajo and Hopi Relocation.

SR-485

## MAY 22

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of Defense, focusing on classified programs.

S-407, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Projection Forces and Regional Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2171, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1991, focusing on the Navy shipbuilding and conversion program.

SR-222

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the global environment.

SD-138

## MAY 23

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to review the Administration's technology policy and priorities.

SR-253

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Resolution Trust Corporation, and the Office of Inspector General.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the "Report of the Interagency Scientific Committee to Address the Conservation of the Northern Spotted Owl."

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the Department of Energy national security budget request for fiscal year 1991.

SR-253

## MAY 24

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for defense programs.

SD-192

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Foreign Commerce and Tourism Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine ways to expand U.S. exports abroad.  
SR-253

## JUNE 5

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for the Department of Defense.  
SD-192

2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on organization and accountability.  
SD-138

## JUNE 7

9:30 a.m.  
Judiciary  
To hold hearings to examine the effects on judicial nominees belonging to private clubs that discriminate.  
SD-226

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on veterans' prosthetics and special-disabilities programs.  
SR-418

2:00 p.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Indian health service nurse shortage.  
SR-485

## JUNE 12

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's satellite programs.  
SR-253

Select on Ethics  
To hold hearings on matters relating to the investigation involving Senator Durenberger.  
SH-216

2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign

assistance, focusing on Eastern Europe.  
SD-138

## JUNE 13

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 2358, providing U.S. consumers the opportunity to enjoy the technological advancement in sound recording by use of digital audio tape recorders.  
SR-253

## JUNE 14

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's ocean and coastal programs.  
SR-253

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on title II and section 402 of S. 2100, relating to veterans physician pay and health issues, S. 1860, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish outpatient medical services for any disability of a former prisoner of war, S. 2455, to provide for recovery by the United States of the cost of medical care and services furnished for a non-service-connected disability, S. 2456, to extend expiring laws authorizing the Department of Veterans Affairs to contract for needed care and to revise authority to furnish outpatient dental care, and other proposed legislation.  
SR-418

## JUNE 19

2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. military assistance.  
SD-138

## JUNE 20

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1974, to require new televisions to have built in decod-

er circuitry designed to display closed-captioned television transmissions.  
SR-253

## JUNE 26

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance programs.  
Room to be announced

2:30 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance programs.  
Room to be announced

## JUNE 28

9:30 a.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
Business meeting, to consider pending legislation relating to veterans compensation and health-care benefits.  
SR-418

## JULY 12

9:30 a.m.  
Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings to examine protective services for Indian children, focusing on alcohol and substance abuse programs.  
SR-485

## CANCELLATIONS

## MAY 10

9:30 a.m.  
Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 1951, to establish the Interagency Council on Science, Mathematics, and Technology Education.  
SD-342

## MAY 11

10:00 a.m.  
Judiciary  
Constitution Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1810, to authorize the Attorney General to conduct a pilot program within the Department of Justice to determine compliance with the Fair Housing Act.  
SD-226